

RULES,
ORDERS
AND
FORMS
OF
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY
OF
ALBERTA

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RULES, ORDERS
AND
FORMS OF PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
OF
ALBERTA

Submitted to the Legislative Assembly
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Edited by
JOHN R. COWELL
First Clerk of the House,
Legislative Assembly of Alberta

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ALBERTA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

FORM OF PRAYER TO BE READ EVERY DAY AT THE OPENING OF THE HOUSE

O Almighty God, we humbly beseech Thee to send down Thy heavenly wisdom from above to direct us and guide us in all our consultations; and grant that—we having Thy fear always before our eyes and laying aside all private interests, prejudices and affections—the result of all our counsels may be to the Glory of Thy Blessed Name. AMEN.

O Lord our Heavenly Father, high and mighty, King of kings, Lord of lords, the only Ruler of princes, who dost from Thy throne behold all dwellers upon earth; most heartily we beseech Thee with Thy favour to behold our most gracious Sovereign King George V, and all the Royal Family; and so replenish them with the grace of Thy Holy Spirit, that they may always incline to Thy will and walk in Thy way: Endue them plenteously with heavenly gifts; grant them in health and wealth long to live; and finally, after this life, they may attain everlasting joy and felicity; through Jesus Christ our Lord. AMEN.

Most gracious God, we humbly beseech Thee, as for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty's other Dominions in general, so especially for this Province, and herein more particularly for the Lieutenant Governor and the Legislative Assembly at this time assembled; that all things may be so ordered and settled by their endeavours, upon the best and surest foundations; that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations: These and all other necessities for them, and for us, we humbly beg in the name and through the mediation of Jesus Christ our most blessed Lord and Saviour. AMEN.

Our Father, which art in heaven, Hallowed be Thy Name. Thy Kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil. AMEN.

ERRATA.

Page 6, Rule 10,—

Line 5: for "having" read "have".

Line 9: for "imparted" read "imputed".

Line 12: for "endowed" read "undoubted".

Line 15: for "proceeding" read "proceedings".

Page 51, Rule 313.—Line 3: for "bill" read "bills".

Page 53, Rule 319.—Line 24: for "and four" read "in four".

Page 56, Rule 337.—Line 2: for "mention" read "motion".

Page 60, Rule 355.—Line 5: for "or" read "and".

RULES, ORDERS AND FORMS OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGIS- LATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

Procedure on the First Day of the First Session of the Legislative Assembly next after a General Election.

1. The members of the House having first been sworn and subscribed the Roll being in their places, the Clerk of the House shall read the Royal Proclamation of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor summoning the House for the despatch of business.

2. The Clerk shall lay on the Table the Certificates of Return received by him from the Clerk of the Executive Council.

3. His Honour the Lieutenant Governor enters the House, being announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, all persons present standing until His Honour has taken his seat on the Throne.

4. The Provincial Secretary will then say: "I am commanded by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor to inform you, that he does not see fit to declare the causes of the summoning of the present Legislature of this Province until a Speaker of this House shall have been chosen according to law, but, to-day, at the hour of 3.30 o'clock, His Honour will declare the causes of the calling of this Legislature."

5. His Honour the Lieutenant Governor then retires from the House.

6. The House will at once proceed to elect a Speaker.

7. The Clerk of the House will declare the decision of the House.

8. The Speaker-elect will then retire, and will re-enter the House accompanied by his mover and seconder, and standing on the upper step of the dais will return thanks to the House for his election to the Chair.

9. The Speaker will then take his seat and the Sergeant-at-Arms will place the Mace on the Table.

10. His Honour the Lieutenant Governor enters the House and being seated on the Throne, all persons present standing, the Speaker will address him as follows: "May it please your Honour, the Legislative Assembly having elected me as their Speaker, though I am but little able to fulfil the important duties thus assigned to me If in the performance of those duties I should at any time fall into error, I pray that the fault may be imparted to me and not to the Assembly, whose servant I am and who, through me, the better to enable them to discharge their duty to their King and Country, hereby claim all their endowed rights and privileges, especially, that they may have freedom of speech in their debates, and access to your person at all seasonable times, and that their proceeding may receive from you the most favourable construction."

11. The Provincial Secretary will then say: "I am commanded by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor to declare to you that he freely confides in the duty and attachment of the Assembly to His Majesty's person and Government, and not doubting that their proceedings will be conducted with wisdom, temper, and prudence, he grants and upon all occasions will

recognize and allow their constitutional privileges. I am commanded also to assure you that the Assembly shall have ready access to His Honour upon all suitable occasions, and all their proceedings as well as their work and actions will constantly receive from him the most favourable construction."

12. His Honour then reads his speech.

13. His Honour retires from the House.

14. The House will then proceed with the business as laid down for the opening Session of the Legislative Assembly other than the first Session after a general election after His Honour has retired from the House.

FIRST DAY OF NEW SESSION.

15. On the first day of the meeting of the House in a new Session other than the first Session after a general election the Clerk shall read the Proclamation of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor summoning the meeting of the House. The Speaker will announce to the House any vacancy or vacancies which have occurred since the last Session of the House, and will also inform the House if any Certificate of Election had been received from the Clerk of the Executive Council by the Clerk of the House.

16. His Honour the Lieutenant Governor enters the House and being seated on the Throne delivers his speech.

17. At the close of his speech His Honour retires from the House.

18. A member of the Government will then ask for leave to introduce a Bill.

19. Leave being granted, the Bill will on motion be read a first time and a day named for its second reading.

20. The Speaker will inform the House, "That in order to prevent mistakes I have obtained a copy of the Speech of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor and I now lay the same on the Table".

21. Printed copies of the speech are then distributed to the members.

22. A member of the Government will then move "That the speech of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor be taken into consideration on..... next."

23. A member of the Government will move "That the Votes and Proceedings of this House be printed, having first been perused by Mr. Speaker, and that he do appoint the printing thereof, and that no person but such as he shall appoint do presume to print the same."

24. A member of the Government will move "That the Select Standing Committees of this House for the present Session be appointed for the following purposes:

- "1. On Privileges and Elections.
- "2. On Railways.
- "3. On Miscellaneous and Private Bills.
- "4. On Standing Orders.
- "5. On Public Accounts.
- "6. On Printing.
- "7. On Municipal Law.
- "8. On Legal Bills.
- "9. On Agriculture and Colonization.

25. "Which said several Committees shall severally be empowered to examine and to inquire into all such matters and things as shall be referred to them by the House, and to report from time to time their observations and opinions thereon with power to send for persons, papers and records."

26. A member of the Government will move "That a Special Committee of nine members be appointed to prepare and report with all convenient speed lists of members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by this House, and that the said Committees be composed as follows:

"Messieurs....."
....."

27. The House at this stage usually adjourns.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

28. On the first day of the assembling of the House after a general election, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor having entered the House, and the Provincial Secretary having stated that "His Honour does not see fit to declare the causes of the summoning of the present Legislature of this Province until a Speaker of this House shall have been chosen according to Law," and His Honour having retired from the House, the Clerk of the House shall preside.

29. Addressing the Clerk, a member will propose as follows: "That Mr....., member of the Electoral Division of....., be elected as Speaker of the House and do take the Chair as such."

30. If only one member is proposed as Speaker, the Clerk shall declare such member elected without question put.

31. If more than one member is proposed as Speaker the motions shall be jointly debated.

32. On the debate being closed the motion first submitted shall be put, and, if adopted, the member first proposed shall be declared elected; if rejected the other motions shall successively be put in the

order in which they have been submitted until one of them is adopted and one of the members proposed as Speaker is accordingly declared elected.

33. After the Clerk has declared the Speaker elected the Speaker will retire from the House, and re-enter in his official dress accompanied by his mover and seconder, and, standing on the upper step of the dais return his acknowledgment to the House, and thereupon shall take his seat in the Chair and the Mace shall be placed on the Table.

THE SPEAKER.

Duties of Speaker.

34. The principal duties of the Speaker shall be to open the sittings and announce the closing of the same, preside over the proceedings, except if the House be in Committee; to preserve order; to enforce the rules; to direct the proceedings; to submit motions; to put questions to the vote; to declare the result of voting and deliberations; to sign, if necessary, the acts, orders and proceedings of the House; to receive messages and other communications that concern the House, and announce them; to communicate orders and resolutions of the House to those whom they concern; to maintain the privileges of the House, to execute its orders, and to speak on its behalf, declaring its will.

35. Upon the entrance or departure of the Speaker all members shall stand in their places, uncovered, and when the Speaker rises from the Chair during the proceedings of the House any member speaking shall at once discontinue his remarks and be seated. No member shall interrupt the Speaker when addressing the House from the Chair.

36. Before any business is entered upon, the Speaker, or someone appointed by him, shall read the prayers (see form of prayers), during which the doors of the House and gallery shall be kept closed.

37. The Speaker shall not take part in any debate before the House. In case of equality of votes, Mr. Speaker gives a casting vote and any reason stated by him is entered in the Journal.

Term of Office of Speaker.

38. The Speaker shall be elected for the duration of the Legislature.

Vacancy in Speakership.

39. If the office of Speaker becomes vacant prior to the dissolution of the Legislature, no business shall be despatched by the House before a new Speaker has been elected.

40. In case of a vacancy occurring during a Session, the Clerk shall forthwith report the same to the House.

41. In case of a vacancy occurring during recess, the Clerk shall report the same on the opening of the next following Session.

42. The election of a new Speaker shall be proceeded with in the manner hereinbefore prescribed.

Absence of Speaker.

43. Whenever the Speaker finds it necessary to absent himself during a sitting, he may call to the Chair the Deputy Speaker or, in the case of his absence, any other member, without any communication to the House. The Deputy Speaker shall perform the duties of Speaker until the adjournment of the House, unless the Speaker previously resumes the Chair.

44. Whenever the House is at the hour fixed for the opening of a sitting informed by the Clerk of the absence of the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker shall perform the duties of Speaker until the next meeting of the House; and so on, from day to day, on the like information being given, until the House shall otherwise order; provided that, if the House shall adjourn for more than twenty-four hours, the Deputy Speaker shall continue to perform the duties of Speaker for twenty-four hours only after the adjournment.

45. Whenever the House is, at the hour fixed for the opening of a sitting, informed by the Clerk of the absence of both the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker, the members present, if a quorum, may at once proceed to elect one of their number to act as Speaker for that day only; otherwise, the House shall thereby stand adjourned to the next sitting day.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

46. Prior to the election of the Speaker the Clerk of the House shall act as chairman of the House and the usual rules shall then be observed, except that the Mace shall lay below the Table and that the Clerk when calling upon a member to speak shall rise and point to him.

47. The Clerk of the House shall be present if possible at all sittings of the House; he shall keep the Journals of the House; shall be responsible for the safekeeping of all the papers and records of the House; he shall post on the bulletin boards all notices called for, keep posted the "Private Bill Register," attend to all correspondence, hand over to the Treasurer all fees for Bills received by him; prepare daily the "Orders of the Day" and have them distributed to

the members, have the daily Votes and Proceedings printed and distributed, and he shall have the direction and control of all the officers, clerks, or other persons in the offices or employment of the House, subject to such orders as he may from time to time receive from the Speaker of the House.

48. The Clerk of the House shall also consult with and advise the Speaker on all matters appertaining to the procedure, orders, rules, and regulations of the House, and advise members in regard to questions of order and procedure.

49. The Clerk of the House shall see that the officers, clerks and persons employed in the service of the House shall complete and finish the work remaining at the close of the Session under the direction of the Clerk of the House.

50. The hours of attendance of the respective officers of the House, clerks and all persons employed in the service of the House during the Session shall be fixed from time to time by the Speaker after a consultation with the Clerk of the House.

51. The Clerk of the House shall read the title of all Bills at their different stages of first, second, and third reading, and shall note on the back of each Bill the date of each reading, and when passed certify at the foot of each Bill that it has passed with the date thereof, also the fact of the Royal assent and its date.

52. It shall be the duty of the Clerk to make and cause to be printed, after the Votes and Proceedings of the first sitting of each Session, a list of the departments and officers whose duty it is to make periodical reports or statements to the House placing under the name of each such department or officer—

1. The nature of the report or statement to be made;

2. The section or article of the Statute, or the number of the rule, or the date of the resolution, ordering such report or statement to be made;
3. The time when each report or statement is to be made.

53. In the absence of the Clerk his duties shall be performed by the Clerk-Assistant or any other person appointed by the Speaker.

54. The Clerk of the House shall execute all orders of the House or see that the same be executed.

Clerk-Assistant.

55. The Clerk-Assistant shall be present at the Table with the Clerk of the House when the House is sitting, and shall perform all duties required of him in assisting the Clerk of the House.

The Filling of Vacancies.

56. The filling of any vacancy other than for the positions of Clerk and Clerk-Assistant, Sergeant-at-Arms, Law Clerk and Assistants in the service of the House shall be made on the representation of the Speaker after inquiry touching the necessity for the continuance of such office.

THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

Duties of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

57. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall attend the Speaker, with the Mace, on entering the House at the opening of a sitting, or leaving the House after an adjournment; he shall announce all messengers from the Lieutenant

Governor; he shall preserve order in the galleries and lobbies of the House; he shall execute the orders of the House, or of the Speaker; he shall serve processes or cause the same to be served; he shall arrest all persons ordered to be taken into custody; he shall confine in his custody or elsewhere all persons committed by order of the House; he shall give notice of the execution of orders of the House and of warrants of the Speaker; he shall bring to the Bar persons in custody to be reprimanded or examined as witnesses; he shall give notice of persons attending in obedience to the orders of the House; he shall be responsible for the safe-keeping of the Mace, and of the furniture and fittings of the House; and he shall be responsible for the conduct of the messengers and inferior employees, subject to such orders as he may receive from the Speaker and, in the absence of the Speaker, from the Clerk.

58. He shall procure from the King's Printer a supply of members' stationery and supply the members of the House as may be required. He shall also collect and stamp all outgoing mail and take charge of all mail received and distribute the same to the members as addressed without delay. He shall attend upon the Speaker in his official capacity in the Speaker's room when required.

59. No stranger who shall have been committed by order of the House, to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, shall be released from such custody, until he has paid a fee of four dollars (\$4.00) to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Absence of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

60. In case of the absence of the Sergeant-at-Arms his duties shall be performed by the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms or any other person appointed by the Speaker.

LAW CLERK.

Duties of Law Clerk.

61. The officers of the Law Department shall be the Law Clerk, the Assistant Law Clerk and the Chief Clerk of Committees, and they shall have such clerical assistance as shall be necessary.

62. The duties of the Law Clerk shall be—

To supervise the work of the clerks of committees and generally to be responsible for the correctness of all Bills in their various stages;

To prepare or revise such legislation as may be required by the Executive Council prior to its introduction in the House;

To see that Private Bills are got in as far as possible and printed before the House meets, and that the petitions and proofs for special legislation are duly filed, and to facilitate the work of the Standing Orders and Private Bills Committees;

To examine every Private Bill, and make proper side notes thereon, before being printed, and in case the Bill does not conform to recognized precedents, or contains any manifest error or impropriety, to communicate with the promoter of the Bill, with a view to its correction before printing; after the printing of a Private Bill to prepare a report thereon for the chairman of the Standing Committee, to which the Bill is referred.

To examine every Public Bill, after its first reading in the House, and make proper side notes thereon, and, in case the Bill appears to him to be incorrect in any particular, to consult the member introducing the same, and make such alterations as may be deemed advisable;

To report to the Lieutenant Governor in Council any matters arising out of special legislation

of an unusual character, or which may, in his opinion, prejudicially affect the public interests;

To see that the annual volume of Statutes is prepared and printed within thirty days after the close of the Session;

To be present, whenever required, on the floor of the House, when any Public or Private Bill is in Committee of the Whole House.

63. The Assistant Law Clerk shall perform the duties of the Law Clerk, in case of his absence from the office, and render assistance in respect of the matters above referred to whenever called upon so to do. He shall act as Secretary of the Municipal Committee, the Private Bills Committee and the Legal Committee, and when, owing to two committees sitting at the same time, it is impossible for the Assistant Law Clerk to attend one of them, the Law Clerk shall take his place.

64. The Clerks of the Law Department shall keep such office hours as circumstances shall require. The Law Clerk and Assistant Law Clerk shall remain in attendance at the office, whenever the Legislative Assembly or any committee thereof is sitting

65. The Law Clerk and Assistant Law Clerk shall render such assistance to members in the preparation of Bills as the time at their disposal may permit.

DEPUTY SPEAKER AND CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES.

66. At the First Session of any Legislature, as soon as the address has been agreed to in answer to the Speech from the Throne, a Deputy Speaker shall be appointed by Resolution. The Deputy Speaker shall also act as Chairman of Committee of the Whole.

The Deputy Speaker shall preside in the absence of the Speaker and while so acting shall be entitled to exercise all the rights, powers and privileges of the Speaker of the House.

67. The Deputy Speaker shall be elected for the duration of the Legislature.

68. The Chairman of Committee shall, if in his place in the House, take the chair at all Committees of the Whole House including the Committees of Supply and of Ways and Means.

Term of Office of Chairman of Committees.

69. The Chairman shall continue to act in that capacity until the end of the Legislature.

Vacancy in Office of Deputy Speaker.

70. In case of vacancy in the office of Deputy Speaker, the House shall proceed forthwith to elect a new Deputy Speaker in the manner hereinbefore prescribed.

Absence of Deputy Speaker.

71. If the Deputy Speaker is absent when the House resolves itself into committee, the Speaker shall, before leaving the Chair, appoint any other member to act as Chairman of the Committee.

72. The Deputy Speaker may call on another member to replace him in the chair, without question put.

73. If the House is informed by the Clerk of the likelihood of the continued absence of the Speaker, the House may appoint another member to act as Chairman of Committees during such continued absence.

74. Any temporary Chairman shall be vested with the same powers as the Chairman of Committees.

MEMBERS' SEATS.

75. Each member of the House shall be provided with a seat and a desk in the Chamber.

The places shall be assigned by the Speaker who shall affix a card with the name of each member to the desk allotted to him.

The Speaker when assigning the places shall allot to the members of the Government seats to the right of the Speaker.

ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

76. No member can take his seat before a certificate from the Clerk of the Executive Council of his Return has been laid upon the Table.

77. Prior to the day appointed for the assembling of a new Legislature a certified list of the names of the members elected at the general election shall be delivered to the Clerk of the House by the Clerk of the Executive Council. When a member has been elected after a general election, a certificate of his return shall be delivered without delay to the Clerk of the House by the Clerk of the Executive Council. Every return certificate received from the Clerk of the Executive Council shall forthwith be laid upon the Table by the Speaker, or, in the case of vacancy in the Speakership, by the Clerk.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Taking the Oath and Subscribing the Roll.

78. Every member of the House before taking his seat therein shall take and subscribe the oath of allegiance on a Roll to be kept by the Lieutenant Governor in the Government Buildings.

79. No member shall be allowed to subscribe the oath on the Roll before a certificate of his return has been received from the Clerk of the Executive Council.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW MEMBERS.

80. A member returned after a general election shall be introduced to the House before taking his seat, unless his election has been declared before the first assembling of the Legislature. A sworn-in new member may, however, take part in the election of a Speaker if a certificate of his return has been laid upon the Table.

81. But, when the Speaker is elected, such member cannot sit without having been first introduced.

82. Members returned at a general election shall take their seats without being introduced.

83. The introduction proceedings are as follows:
The new member shall enter the House and stand at the Bar.

He shall be joined by two members who have previously taken their seats.

Bowing to the House, they shall proceed to the Speaker's Chair and bow to the Speaker. One of the introducing members will then say: "Mr. Speaker, I have the honour to present to you Mr., member-elect for the Electoral

Division of....., who has taken and subscribed on the Roll the oath required by law and now claims the right to take his seat."

The new member, if invited by the Speaker to take his seat, shall advance to the Chair, pay his respects to the Speaker and then take his seat.

84. A new member may be presented at any time, except whilst a division is in progress.

THE GALLERIES.

85. One gallery shall be reserved and known as the Speaker's Gallery, admission to which shall be by the Speaker's order only.

86. The Speaker only shall have the privilege to admit distinguished persons to the space behind the Speaker's Chair.

Members' Gallery.

87. One gallery shall be specially reserved and known as the Members' Gallery, admission to which shall be by order from members only.

88. During the sittings no stranger shall enter any part of the Chamber appropriated to the members.

89. Any stranger found therein shall be immediately taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

90. The Speaker may, whenever he thinks proper, order the withdrawal of strangers.

Public Gallery.

91. One gallery shall be open for the public generally.

Press Gallery.

92. A gallery shall be reserved for the use of press representatives only.

Accommodation for Representatives of the Press.

93. The representatives of registered newspapers shall have admission to the gallery reserved for the press during the sittings of the House. The Speaker shall have control of the gallery and rooms adjacent thereto set apart for the use of the representatives of the press, and shall provide for the accommodation in such gallery and rooms of a representative or representatives of such newspapers as he deems fit.

Admission of Strangers.

94. All persons admitted to any of the galleries shall keep silence.

95. All men shall remove their hats upon entrance and keep them removed.

96. No person shall read any book, document, or newspaper, or exhibit or use the same.

97. Any stranger admitted to any part of the House, or gallery, who shall misconduct himself, or shall not withdraw when strangers are directed to withdraw, while the House or any Committee of the Whole House is sitting, shall be taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms; and no person so taken into custody is to be discharged without the special order of the House.

Galleries May Be Cleared of Strangers.

98. If any member shall take notice that strangers are present, Mr. Speaker or the Chairman (as the case may be) shall forthwith put the question, that strangers

be ordered to withdraw, without permitting any debate or amendment: Provided that Mr. Speaker or the Chairman, may, whenever he thinks proper, order the withdrawal of strangers.

ORDINARY SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE.

99. The time for the ordinary meeting of the House is at three o'clock in the afternoon of each sitting day. When the House rises on Friday, it shall stand adjourned, unless otherwise ordered, until the following Monday.

100. The sittings of the House on Wednesdays shall terminate at 6 o'clock.

SATURDAY SITTINGS.

101. In case it is desired that the House should sit on Saturday, a Notice of Motion to that effect shall be given on Thursday.

SIX O'CLOCK.

102. If at the hour of six o'clock p.m., the business of the day be not concluded, Mr. Speaker shall leave the Chair until eight o'clock.

CLOSING OF SITTINGS.

103. If a quorum be not present at the time appointed for the opening of a sitting, the Speaker

may take the Chair, and, without question put, adjourn the House to a later hour of the same day, or adjourn the House to the next sitting day.

104. When any member takes notice, or the Chairman of a Committee of the Whole House reports to the House that a quorum is not present, the Speaker shall forthwith order the bell to be rung as for a division, and thereafter proceed to count the House. If a quorum is not present, he shall adjourn the House without question put.

105. Whenever the result of a vote of the House shows that there is no quorum present, the Speaker shall forthwith adjourn the House without question put.

106. Whenever the Speaker adjourns the House for want of quorum, the time of the adjournment shall be entered in the Journal, and the matter under consideration, if there be any, shall be superseded.

107. If the duration of a sitting has been agreed upon by a resolution, when the hour appointed shall arrive, the Speaker shall adjourn the matter in progress and the House, without question put, and every dilatory motion then pending shall lapse.

108. Except in cases provided for by the Standing Orders, the House shall only be adjourned by its own resolution.

109. The House, when it rises without fixing the time of its next meeting, shall stand adjourned till the hour appointed by the standing or sessional orders for the opening of its next sitting.

110. In case the House shall fail to meet at the hour appointed by the Standing Orders or by a resolution, it shall thereupon stand adjourned till the hour appointed by the standing or sessional orders for the opening of its next sitting.

111. No sitting shall be suspended whilst a division is in progress.

MEMBERS TO KEEP THEIR PLACES.

112. When the House adjourns the members shall keep their places until the Speaker has left the Chamber.

QUORUM OF THE HOUSE.

113. The quorum of the House necessary to constitute a meeting of the House shall be twenty members including the Speaker.

ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

114. Every member shall attend the service of the House, unless leave of absence has been given to him by the House.

115. Every motion for leave of absence shall require notice and must state the period and cause of absence. Such motion shall have precedence of any other motion on the Order Paper and may be moved before or after the business of the day.

116. It cannot be amended and shall be put without debate.

117. Every member having leave of absence shall be deemed to have forfeited the same by attending service of the House before the expiration of such leave.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Routine Business.

118. The ordinary daily routine in the House shall be as follows:

- Prayers.
- Presenting Petitions.
- Reading and Receiving Petitions.
- Presenting Reports by Standing and Select Committees.
- Government Notices of Motion.
- Motions.

119. The Order of Business for the consideration of the House day by day, after the above routine, shall be as follows:

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

Upon which Government business shall have precedence.

- Government Motions.
- Public Bills and Orders.
- Motions other than Government Motions.
- Private Bills.

TUESDAY AND THURSDAY.

120. On which members' business and Private Bills shall have precedence.

- Notice of Motions and Questions.
- Questions put by Members.
- Motions other than Government Motions.
- Private Bills.
- Government Motions.
- Public Bills and Orders.

121. All items upon the Order Paper of the day shall be taken up according to the precedence given to each.

122. However, any matter ordered for a special hour shall be taken up at the hour appointed, and matters standing in the name of a member of the Government when they are to be taken up by the House shall be called in such sequence as the Government may think fit.

123. If any material error occurs in the text of the Order Paper, the Speaker shall make a statement to the House and restore the items in the order prescribed by the Rules or by any resolution.

124. Orders of the Day shall be read without question put.

125. The items upon the Order Paper of the day not taken up when called may be allowed to stand, retaining their precedence, if a member of the Government so requests. If not, they shall be dropped and placed upon the Order Paper for the next sitting after those of the same class at a similar stage.

126. All items upon the Order Paper of the day not called before the adjournment of the House shall stand postponed until the next sitting.

127. Reports and papers may be presented at any time when other business is not before the House.

PRIVILEGE.

128. Whenever any matter of privilege arises it shall be taken into consideration immediately.

129. Every member raising a question of privilege must conclude either with a motion or confine himself to complaining.

130. An urgent motion directly concerning the privileges of the House, or of any member, shall take

precedence of any other motion as well as of any item on the Order Paper.

131. It may be made at any time during a sitting, except while a division is in progress. It may be made by any member without previous notice.

132. It shall, until decided, interrupt any business in progress.

133. It can be superseded only by an adjournment of the House.

134. The debate thereon may be interrupted by a Question of Order, a Motion to Withdraw, or any other incidental motion.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST NEWSPAPERS.

135. Any member complaining to the House of a statement, or incorrect report of his speech in the House in a newspaper, may correct such statement or speech and any member who states that a libelous or outrageous statement has been made against himself or the House, must produce the paper and also submit a substantive motion declaring that the person or persons responsible to have been guilty of contempt.

QUESTIONS.

136. The use of putting questions is to spare the House having motions made for information, and to enable the House to procure very shortly and without the trouble of discussion, information which can be at once given in answer to a question. To a question, therefore, a proper limit is whether or no it can be made the subject of a motion.

137. No question in writing shall be addressed to the Speaker.

138. Questions may be put to members of the Government relating to public affairs, and to other members relating to any Bill, Motion, or other public matter connected with the business of the House, in which such members may be concerned, but, in putting any such questions no argument or opinion shall be offered, nor any facts stated, except so far as may be necessary to explain the same, if the member has been misunderstood. In answering any such questions a member shall not debate the matter to which the same refers. Such questions shall, however, only be taken into consideration on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

139. Two days' notice shall be given in writing for the putting of a question, but, in case of urgency by the consent of the House, a question may be put without notice.

140. Questions involving long and detailed answers, numerous figures or statistics, extracts from accounts, lists of names, or generally, extended information shall not be put. Such information may, however, be procured by a return to an order of the House.

141. The Clerk of the House shall decide what is a proper question under the Rules regarding Questions, subject to an appeal to the Speaker.

142. Notice of a motion may be made in the House, but shall also be handed to the Clerk of the House before six o'clock.

Forms and Contents of Questions.

143. A question may not contain any argument, inference, imputation, epithet, or ironical expression.

144. A question may not refer to any debate that has occurred, or answer that has been given, in the current Session.

145. A question may not be asked about proceedings in a committee which have not been reported to the House by the committee.

146. A question may not ask for an expression of opinion, or for the solution of an abstract legal question or of a hypothetical proposition.

147. A question may not be asked as to the conduct of any person except in his official capacity.

148. No question reflecting on the conduct of any person whose conduct can only be challenged on a substantive motion shall be allowed.

149. No question making or implying a charge of a personal character shall be allowed.

150. A question fully answered may not be asked again during the same Session.

151. No question that may prejudice a pending trial shall be allowed.

152. A question may not refer to any article published in a newspaper nor to any statement made by another member.

Answers to Questions.

153. A member of the Government may, if he thinks fit, answer any question appearing on the Order Paper, although it is not asked when called.

154. A member of the Government may decline to answer any question if it is against public interest to give the information sought, or if such information is contained in a document, the production of which may be demanded by an Order or an Address of the House.

155. Every answer to a question must be confined to the points of the question, with only such explanation as is necessary to render it intelligible.

156. It shall be brief and distinct, and offer no argument or opinion.

157. A certain latitude, however, shall be permitted to members of the Government.

Provisions Common to Questions and Answers.

158. Questions and answers thereto shall be in writing and shall be read.

159. They cannot be debated.

160. Questions shall be deposited in duplicate.

PETITIONS.

Right of Petitions.

161. All persons and bodies of persons may by Petition address themselves to the House.

162. Subject to the following regulations Petitions against any resolution or Bill imposing a tax or charge upon the people shall be received.

Form and Contents of Petitions.

163. Every Petition must be fairly written, or typewritten, or printed, or lithographed, without interlineation or erasure.

164. Every Petition must be in the English language.

165. Every Petition must be addressed to the Legislative Assembly.

166. Every Petition must conclude with a prayer expressing its object.

167. Every Petition must be signed by the parties whose names are appended thereto, and by no one else, except in case of physical incapacity. Persons not knowing how to write must affix their marks in the presence of a witness, who must as such affix his signature.

168. It is a breach of the privilege of the House for any person to set the name of any other person to any Petition to be presented to this House.

169. If there are more than two Petitioners, three signatures at least must be subscribed on the sheet containing the prayer of the Petition.

170. Every signature must be written upon the Petition itself and not pasted upon or transferred to it.

171. Every Petition of a Municipal Corporation must be signed by the Mayor and the Secretary or Clerk of the Municipality, and be under its common seal.

172. Every Petition of a Corporation not being a Municipal Corporation must be signed by the President and Secretary of the Corporation and must be under its common seal.

173. Every Petition of a Corporation aggregate must be under its common seal, affixed on the sheet containing the prayer thereof, and shall be signed by at least three members thereof.

174. Every Petition shall be received only as the Petition of the parties having regularly signed the same.

175. No document shall be annexed to any Petition, except to a Petition for a Private Bill.

176. No Petition other than a Petition for a Private Bill shall refer to a debate or vote in the Legislature, or to any intended Bill, Measure or Motion unless a notice of such Bill, Measure or Motion has been regularly announced in the House.

177. Every Petition must be respectful, decorous, and temperate in its language.

178. No Petition shall contain matter in breach of the privileges of the House or of any member thereof.

Presenting and Receiving Petitions.

179. Any Petition may be presented at every sitting, except at the opening sitting of a Session.

180. No Petition shall be received which prays for any grant of public money or expenditure, or for compounding any debts due to the Crown, or for the remission of any duties, unless it be recommended by the Lieutenant Governor.

181. A Petition can be presented to the House by a member only.

182. A member cannot present a Petition from himself.

183. Every member presenting a Petition must take care that it is in conformity with the Rules and Orders of the House.

184. Every member presenting a Petition must endorse his name thereupon.

185. Every member presenting a Petition shall be answerable for any impertinent or improper matter contained therein.

186. Every member presenting a Petition must confine himself to reading the prayer of such Petition, and to stating the parties from whom it comes, the number of signatures attached to it, and the material allegations it contains; but the Petition may be read by the Clerk at the Table if ordered by the House.

187. On the presentation of a Petition, no debate on or in relation to the same shall be allowed, unless the Petition complains of some present personal grievance requiring an urgent remedy.

188. Every Petition presented to the House shall be examined by an officer appointed for that purpose.

189. If it is found to be according to the Rules or Practice of the House, it shall be laid upon the Table by the Clerk at the next sitting following its presentation and it shall then be deemed to be read and received. If not, it shall be sent back to the member by whom it was presented.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Appointment of Standing Committees.

190. At the first sitting of every Session, the House shall appoint a Standing Committee for each of the following purposes, viz.:

1. On Privileges and Elections.
2. On Railways.
3. On Miscellaneous and Private Bills.
4. On Standing Orders.
5. On Public Accounts.
6. On Printing.

7. On Municipal Law.
8. On Legal Bills.
9. On Agriculture and Colonization.

A Member of the Government may move that additional Committees may be appointed by Resolution of the House.

Constitution of Standing Committees.

191. The members of every Standing Committee shall be selected and the number of same shall be fixed by a Special Committee.

192. The quorum of a Select Standing Committee shall be the majority of its members.

193. In case of an equality of votes on a division the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

194. The members shall be allowed to put questions to witnesses on the subject-matter before the committee, subject, however, to regulation by the chairman.

195. In case of difficulty arising or differences occurring amongst the members the matter shall be referred to the Speaker whose decision shall be final.

196. The Law Clerk and the Clerk of Committees shall assist the committee when called upon.

197. The sittings of committees shall be open to the public but the committee shall sit in private to prepare and consider its report.

Instructions to Committees.

198. Any instruction may be given to a committee to authorize them to do what they cannot do under the authority conferred by the Order of Reference

or by the Standing Orders, or to order them to do a particular thing, or to order them not to do a particular thing they have been empowered to do.

199. An instruction to a committee must not empower such committee to alter the character of any Bill.

200. An instruction to a committee may empower such committee to divide a Bill into two or more Bills, or to consolidate several Bills into one.

201. An instruction, if given to a Select Committee, may be mandatory or permissive; if given to any other committee, it may only be permissive.

202. An instruction to the Committee of Supply cannot be moved.

203. An instruction to a committee to make provisions which would involve the payment of public moneys or a new or additional charge upon the people cannot be moved without the recommendation of the Lieutenant Governor.

204. An instruction to a Committee of the Whole House can only be moved before first going into committee.

205. An instruction to a Select Committee may be moved on any day prior to the final report of such committee.

206. Standing Committees, other than the Committees on Privileges and Elections, on Private Bills, and on Public Bills, may consider all matters under their jurisdiction, although no such matters have been especially referred to them by the House.

207. The function of the Committee on Public Accounts shall be to examine the accounts showing the appropriation of the sums granted by the Legislature to meet the public expenditure.

General Provisions.

208. Unless the House otherwise orders, the rules relating to Special Committees shall apply to Standing Committees.

209. Every Standing Committee having power to send for persons, papers, and records shall have leave to report their opinion and observation together with the minutes of evidence taken before them, to the House, and also to make a special report of any matters which they may think fit to bring to the notice of the House.

SELECT OR SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

210. No Select or Special Committee may, without leave of the House, consist of more than eleven members, and the mover may submit the names to form the committee, unless objected to by five members; if objected to, the House may name the committee in the following manner: Each member to name one, and those who have most voices with the mover shall form the same but no member, who declares or decides against the principal or substance of a Bill, resolution, or matter to be submitted, can be nominated of such committee.

WITNESSES BEFORE COMMITTEE.

211. Witnesses summoned to attend before any Select Committee of the House, except in case of Private Bills, shall be paid a reasonable sum per diem, to be determined by the Speaker, during their attendance, and a reasonable allowance for travelling expenses, upon the certificate or order of the chairman of the committee before which such witnesses have been

summoned; but no witness shall be paid, unless a certificate shall first have been filed with the chairman of such committee by some member thereof, stating that the evidence to be obtained from such witness is, in his opinion, material and important and no such payment shall be made in any case without the authority of the Speaker, which shall be signified by the endorsement of the Speaker upon the aforesaid certificate; and when any witness shall have been in attendance during three days. if his presence is still further required, recourse shall again be had to the chairman of the committee, and so on, every three days; and no witness residing at the seat of Government shall be paid for his attendance.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE.

Appointment and Constitution of Committee of the Whole House.

212. A Committee of the Whole House shall be appointed by a resolution that the House will, either immediately or at a specified future time, resolve itself into a committee to consider some definite subject.

213. When the House has decided to immediately resolve itself into a committee, or when an Order of the Day has been read for the House to resolve itself into a committee, the Speaker shall forthwith put the question "That I do now leave the Chair." If such motion is agreed to, he shall leave the Chair and the House shall stand adjourned during pleasure.

214. When the House has given leave to a Committee of the Whole House to sit again, the Speaker shall, when the Order for the committee has been read, forthwith leave the Chair without question put.

215. As soon as the Speaker has left the Chair, the Mace shall be placed under the Table and the Chairman of Committees shall take the chair of the committee, at the Table.

Quorum of Committee of the Whole House.

216. The quorum for the House, as a committee, is the same as for the House, as an Assembly.

217. When it appears to the Chairman, either after counting the members or upon a division, that there is no quorum present, he shall immediately inform the Speaker thereof, without making any further report.

218. If the Speaker after counting the members declares that a quorum is present, the House shall forthwith again resolve itself into a committee without question put.

Powers of Committee of the Whole House.

219. A Committee of the Whole House can consider such subjects only as have been referred to it by the House.

220. A Committee of the Whole House cannot refer a matter to any other committee or to a sub-committee.

221. Disorder in a Committee of the Whole House can be censured by the House only, after receiving a report thereof.

222. A Question of Privilege cannot be entertained by a Committee of the Whole House.

Proceedings of Committee of the Whole House.

223. Unless it be otherwise provided for, Committees of the Whole House shall be governed in their proceedings by the same rules which prevail during a sitting of the House, *mutatis mutandis*.

Maintenance of Order.

224. No appeal shall be made from the decision of the Chairman on any point of order, except to the House itself.

225. When an appeal is made to the House regarding the decision of the Chairman on a point of order, the Chairman shall forthwith leave the chair and report in writing the point in dispute to the Speaker. The Speaker shall then submit the point to the House, who shall decide thereon without debate; and the House thereafter shall forthwith again resolve itself into a committee without question put.

Motions.

226. In Committee of the Whole House, a motion shall not need to be seconded.

227. In Committee of the Whole House, the previous question, the adjournment of the House, or the adjournment of the debate cannot be moved.

228. During the proceedings of a Committee of the Whole House, a member may always move that progress be reported to the House and leave be asked to sit again.

229. Such motion shall be made in the form "That the committee do now report progress and ask leave to sit again."

230. It shall take the precedence of any other motion, except a motion for the Chairman to leave the chair.

231. It cannot be amended.

232. It may be debated, according to the rules relating to motions to adjourn the debate.

233. The effect of such motion, when adopted, shall be to adjourn the proceedings of the committee.

234. If rejected, such motion cannot be renewed unless some intermediate proceeding has been decided upon.

235. During the proceedings of a Committee of the Whole House, a member may always move that the Chairman leave the chair.

236. Such motion shall be made in the form "That the Chairman do now leave the chair."

237. It shall take the precedence of any other motion, except a motion for the committee to report progress.

238. It cannot be amended.

239. It may be debated, according to the rules relating to motions to adjourn the House.

240. If adopted, it shall terminate the proceedings of the committee and supersede the matter before the committee.

241. If rejected, it cannot be renewed unless some intermediate proceeding has been decided upon.

242. In Committee of the Whole House, no general resolution shall be allowed to be moved with respect to any particular clause or paragraph.

243. No new clause or amendment shall be proposed which is inconsistent with a previous decision of the committee, unless a re-committal of the matter shall have intervened.

Debates.

244. When a proposition submitted to a Committee of the Whole House consists of several clauses or paragraphs, it shall be considered clause by clause or paragraph by paragraph, in their natural order.

245. Until a clause or paragraph has been disposed of by the committee, its consideration or discussion may be postponed.

246. No clause or paragraph can be discussed before it has been proposed by the Chairman.

247. When a clause or paragraph has been adopted by the committee, no reference or amendment can be made thereto unless it becomes necessary by reason of other amendments.

248. In Committee of the Whole House, members may speak to the same question as often as they please.

249. When unparliamentary words are taken down, the Chairman shall report them to the House, unless the offending member explains or retracts the same, or offers apologies for the use thereof, to the satisfaction of the committee.

Voting.

250. The Chairman shall propose every clause or paragraph by putting the question "Shall this clause be adopted?" or "Shall this paragraph be adopted?"

251. Amendments shall be proposed prior to the clauses or paragraphs to which they relate. The Chairman shall propose them by putting the question, "Shall this amendment be adopted?"

252. If an amendment has been adopted, the Chairman shall forthwith propose the clause or paragraph as amended by putting the question "Shall this clause as amended be adopted?" or "Shall this paragraph as amended be adopted?"

253. When a Committee of the Whole House has to decide either between two sums or between two periods of time, the least sum and the longest period shall first be put to the question.

254. The Chairman shall sign his initials at the side of every clause or paragraph disposed of or added by the committee, and his name at the end of any Bill or resolution wholly considered by the committee.

255. In Committee of the Whole House, votes shall be taken sitting down or standing up.

256. The Clerk-Assistant shall act as Clerk of any Committee of the Whole House and keep a record of its votes if required.

257. Only the text of the resolutions to be reported shall, however, be entered in the Journal.

Rising of Committee of the Whole House.

258. If all the matters referred to a Committee of the Whole House have not been considered when the hour comes to rise, the Chairman shall report progress and ask leave to sit again without question put.

259. Every dilatory motion then pending shall lapse.

260. When all the matters referred to a Committee of the Whole House have been considered, the Chairman shall report the same to the House without question put.

261. When the Chairman of a Committee of the Whole House has been ordered to make a report to the House, he shall leave the chair without question put.

262. Except in cases provided for by the Standing Orders, the Speaker, after the House has resolved itself into a committee, shall resume the Chair only to receive a report from the Chairman.

263. The Speaker shall, however, resume the Chair when a message is brought from the Lieutenant Governor.

264. If any gross disorder arises, the Speaker may resume the Chair without waiting for a report.

265. When six o'clock p.m. comes, the Speaker shall resume the Chair immediately without waiting for a report.

266. In case, however, the committee cannot sit after recess, the Chairman must ask leave to sit again.

267. When the Chairman of a Committee of the Whole House has been ordered to leave the chair, no report shall be made to the House.

268. When a Committee of the Whole House rises without report made and leave to sit again given, the matter which had been referred to the committee shall be superseded.

269. When the proceedings of a Committee of the Whole House have been interrupted and not resumed before the House adjourns, the matter which had been referred to the committee shall be superseded.

Reports of Committee of the Whole House.

270. Bills which may be on the Order of the Day for consideration in committee on the same day, may

be referred together to a Committee of the Whole House, which may consider all the Bills so referred to it without the Chairman leaving the chair on each separate Bill.

271. Every report from a Committee of the Whole House shall be brought up and received without question put.

272. When a Committee of the Whole House reports on any Bill, it shall bring in the text of the Bill together with the amendments made thereto.

273. The other subjects referred to a Committee of the Whole House shall be reported in the form of resolution.

274. The resolutions and amendments reported from a Committee of the Whole House shall be read forthwith without any debate; then they may be agreed to or disagreed to by the House, or agreed to with amendments, or recommitted, either in whole or in part and with or without instructions, to a Committee of the Whole House or to a Select Committee, or the further consideration thereof postponed.

275. No notice can be taken in the House of any proceedings of a Committee of the Whole House until such proceedings have been reported.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY AND COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

Appointment of Committee of Supply and of Ways and Means.

276. The Committee of Supply and the Committee of Ways and Means shall be set up on motion without notice at the commencement of every Session, so soon as an address has been agreed to in answer to the opening speech of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor.

277. The Committee of Supply shall be appointed by a resolution that the House will at a specified time resolve itself into a committee to consider the supply to be granted to His Majesty.

278. The Committee of Ways and Means shall be appointed by a resolution that the House will at a specified time resolve itself into a committee to consider the ways and means for raising the supply to be granted to His Majesty.

Constitution of Committee of Supply and of Ways and Means.

279. Whenever an Order of the Day has been read for the House to resolve itself into the Committee of Supply or the Committee of Ways and Means, the motion, "That the Speaker do now leave the Chair," must be proposed.

280. When such motion is proposed, it shall be permissible to discuss any matter of public policy and to submit an amendment referring to any matter of public policy, provided that the discussion and the amendment shall not relate to any previous decision of the House during the current Session, nor to any item of the Estimates, nor to any resolution to be proposed to the Committee of Ways and Means, nor to any matter placed on or whereof notice has been given in the Order Paper.

281. When an amendment has been adopted to the motion for the House to go into Committee of Supply or of Ways and Means, it may be forthwith moved that the House resolve itself into such committee immediately or on a future day.

282. When it is resolved to do so immediately, the Speaker shall again put the question, "That the Speaker do now leave the Chair."

Rules Applying in Committee of Supply and of Ways and Means.

283. Unless it be otherwise provided for, the rules that obtain in Committees of the Whole House shall prevail in the Committees of Supply and the Committee of Ways and Means.

284. In Committee of Supply, each item of the Estimates shall be dealt with separately and according to the rules provided for the consideration of clauses of the Bill in Committee of the Whole House.

285. In Committee of Supply, a motion cannot be made to increase a grant asked for, or to alter the destination of a grant asked for, or to attach a condition or an expression of opinion to a vote.

286. In Committee of Ways and Means, a motion involving an increase of the actual charges upon the people cannot be made except upon the recommendation of the Lieutenant Governor.

287. Whenever the Committee of Supply rises, the resolutions adopted shall be reported. After such report from Committee of Supply or of Ways and Means, the Speaker shall always put the question, "When shall the committee have leave to sit again?"

Private Member Cannot Move House into Committee of Supply, etc.

288. It shall not be competent for any member not being a member of the Government to move the House into a Committee of Supply, or of Ways and Means nor into a Committee of the Whole House for imposing any tax or charge on the revenue of the Province.

PUBLIC BILLS.

Introduction of Public Bills.

289. Any member who wishes to introduce any Public Bill must either move for leave to bring in such Bill, or move that a committee be empowered to prepare and bring in such Bill.

290. No Public Bill may be introduced in blank or in an imperfect shape.

291. A Public Bill may only be brought in with the title specified in the order of leave, and no clause shall be inserted in such Bill foreign to its title.

292. When the object of any Public Bill is to authorize the construction of any public works, or to grant any money, or to impose any new or additional charge upon the public revenues or upon the people, or to release or compound any sum of money due to the Crown or to grant any property of the Crown, or to authorize any loan or any charge upon the credit of the Province, a resolution having the same object must be recommended by the Lieutenant Governor, adopted in Committee of the Whole House and agreed to by the House, before the Bill may be introduced.

293. Every Public Bill not prepared pursuant to the order of leave, or according to the Rules and Orders of the House, shall be ordered to be withdrawn.

First Reading of Public Bills.

294. Immediately after leave has been given to introduce any Public Bill, such Bill shall be read a first time without question put.

295. Immediately after the first reading of any Public Bill, the House shall order such Bill to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting.

Second Reading of Public Bills.

296. On the Order of the Day being read for the second reading of a Public Bill, the member in charge shall move "That this Bill be now read a second time."

297. The debate on every motion for the second reading of a Public Bill must be limited to the principle of the Bill.

298. Amendments may be moved to every motion for the second reading of a Public Bill by leaving out "now" and adding some term, as "this day six months", or "this day three months", or "this day one month".

299. If such amendment is agreed to, the Bill cannot be replaced on the Order Paper before the expiration of the term fixed.

300. No amendment other than the amendment mentioned in Rule 298 may be moved to any motion for the second reading of a Public Bill, except in the form of a resolution strictly relevant to the Bill and stating some special reason against its second reading.

301. When the motion for the second reading of a Public Bill has been simply negatived, or when a resolution adverse to the Bill has been agreed to, the Bill shall disappear from the Order Paper, but it may be reinstated by order of the House.

Examination of Public Bills in Committee of the Whole House.

302. After the second reading of any Public Bill, the House shall resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole House for the consideration of the Bill, unless it be moved to refer such Bill to a Select Committee, or unless notice of an instruction has been given.

303. Supply Bills, and Money Bills whose text, save the title and the clause relating to the putting in force of the proposed Act, is only a reprint of resolutions previously agreed to in Committee of the Whole House, may not be referred to a Committee of the Whole House.

304. When any Public Bill has been reported with or without amendments by a Select Committee, it shall stand committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

305. In Committee of the Whole House, the several parts of any Public Bill shall be considered in the following order, viz.:

1. Clauses as printed.
2. Postponed clauses.
3. New clauses.
4. Schedules as printed.
5. New schedules.
6. Preamble.
7. Title.

306. The principle of any Bill shall not be discussed in Committee of the Whole House, but only its details.

307. A Committee of the Whole House may make any amendment to a Public Bill, provided such amendment be relevant to the subject-matter of the Bill, or pursuant to any special instruction, and neither inconsistent with the principle affirmed by the second reading nor contrary to the Rules and Orders of the House.

308. If any Committee of the Whole House adopts any amendment not being within the title of the Bill, it must amend the title accordingly.

309. Any amendment to the title of a Public Bill shall be especially reported to the House.

Third Reading of Public Bills.

310. On the Order of the Day being read for the third reading of a Public Bill, the member in charge shall move "That this Bill be now read a third time".

311. On the motion for the third reading of a Public Bill, only like amendments as on the motion for the second reading, or amendments for the re-committal of the Bill, either in whole or in part and with or without instructions, may be moved.

312. On the third reading of a Public Bill, only verbal amendments can be made to the Bill.

Public Bills.

313. A Public Bill may be introduced by a member of the Government at any time without notice when the Order of the Day for such Bill is read, and shall be at once read a first time without debate.

314. No notice is required respecting a Public Bill at any other stage.

315. A Public Bill brought in by a member who is not a member of the Government may be referred to a Select Standing Committee after second reading.

316. (By the fifty-fourth and ninetieth sections of The Imperial Act, 30 Vic., chap. 3, "The British North America Act, 1867," it is provided that the House shall not adopt or pass any vote, resolution, address or Bill for the appropriation of any part of the public revenue, or of any tax or impost, to any purpose that has not been first recommended by a Message of the Lieutenant Governor in the Session in which such vote, resolution, address or Bill is proposed.)

PRIVATE BILLS.

Petitions for Private Bills.

317. All petitions for Private Bills shall be in duplicate and shall be delivered to the Clerk of the House not later than the 10th day before the opening day of the Session. No petition for any Private Bill shall be received by the House after the tenth day of each Session, nor may any Private Bill be presented to the House after the tenth day of each Session, nor may any Report of any Standing or Select Committee on a Private Bill be received after the fifteenth day of each Session, except as provided for under Rules 322, 323, 324 and 325 and it shall be the duty of any committee to which any Private Bill is referred to consider and report the same to the House with all convenient speed.

Notice by the Clerk of the House respecting Rules, Time Limit, Payment of Fees, etc.

318. The Clerk of the House shall, during each recess of the Legislature, publish in *The Alberta Gazette*, the following rules respecting notices of intended applications for Private Bills; and weekly, commencing about two months prior to the first day of the Session following, in one other newspaper published in English, the substance thereof; and shall also immediately after the issue of the proclamation convening the Legislature for the despatch of business, publish in *The Alberta Gazette* and in one other newspaper as aforesaid, until the opening of the Session, the day on which the time limited for receiving Petitions for Private Bills will expire, pursuant to the foregoing rule; and the Clerk shall also announce, by notice affixed in the committee rooms and lobbies of the House on the day following the public notice of the Proclamation, the time limited for receiving Petitions for Private Bills and reports thereon.

319. All applications for Private Bills, properly the subject of Legislation by the Legislative Assembly of Alberta within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867" whether for the erection of a bridge, the making of a railroad, tramway, turnpike road, telegraph or telephone line, the construction or improvement of a harbour, canal, lock, dam, slide, or other like work; the granting of a right of ferry, the incorporation of any particular trade or calling, or of any joint stock company; or otherwise for granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing, which in its operation would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act, shall require a notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, and where the application refers to any proposed work, indicating generally the location of the work, and signed by or on behalf of the applicants, such notice to be published, during four weeks, between the close of the next preceding Session and the time of the consideration of the Petition, and four issues of *The Alberta Gazette*, and one other newspaper published in English and not later than ten days before the opening day of the Session, two copies of the said Bill with the marginal notes inserted shall be placed by applicant in the hands of the Clerk of the House, whose duty it shall be to get the said Bill printed forthwith.

320. A copy of the notice with a statutory declaration of publication of advertisement, shall be sent by the parties inserting such notice to the Clerk of the House, not later than ten days before the opening day of the Session, which notice shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the House.

321. No motion for the suspension of this Rule shall be entertained by the House until the same

has been favourably reported upon by the Committee on Standing Orders in accordance with Rules 317, 319 and 320, and if the Committee do report favourably, the specific reasons for so reporting shall be fully reported to the House.

322. Every applicant for a Private Bill shall deposit with the Clerk of the House ten days prior to the meeting of the House, a receipt from the Provincial Treasurer for a sum of two hundred dollars, if the said Bill does not exceed ten pages, and ten dollars additional for each page over that number, and for the purpose of this Rule four hundred and fifty words shall be held to constitute a page, and, if such Bill is not deposited by the time above specified, the applicant shall in addition to the sum of two hundred dollars pay the sum of five dollars for each and every day which intervenes between the said tenth day before the meeting of the House and the date of the filing of the Bill with the Clerk, up to the day of opening.

323. For each day after the opening of the Session, the applicant shall pay in addition to the foregoing charges the sum of ten dollars for each and every day up to the tenth day of the Session.

324. In addition to the foregoing charges, the applicant shall pay from the tenth day to the twentieth day of the Session for each and every day a further sum of fifteen dollars.

325. After the expiration of twenty days from the opening of the House, the aforesaid amounts, together with an extra penalty of one hundred dollars, and in case of a Bill incorporating a company a receipt from the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for fees as fixed by law for the registration of Joint Stock Companies.

326. Accepted cheques in payment of fees should be made payable to the Provincial Treasurer, and forwarded to the Clerk of the House along with the copies of the Bill.

327. No remittance of a deposit on account of a Private Bill or any portion thereof shall be ordered by the House unless the same has been recommended by the committee charged with the consideration of such Bill.

328. Before any petition praying for leave to bring in a Bill for the construction of railways, tramways or canals, or for changing the route of the railway, tramway or canal of any company already incorporated, is received by the House, the person or persons petitioning for such Bills, shall deposit with the Clerk the following documents:

329. A map or plan upon a scale of not less than one inch to three miles showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or authorized works of a similar character within a radius of thirty miles from the location of the proposed work, together with the name of each municipality within which the proposed works or any part thereof are intended to be constructed, such map or plan to be signed by the engineer or other party making the same. Also a general description of the nature, extent and proposed character of the contemplated works, and an estimate of the probable cost thereof.

330. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of or in amendment of Acts incorporating railway companies shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill attached to these Rules, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

331. The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and Bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be re-cast before being revised and printed.

332. Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be re-printed in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets.

333. Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the notice of application for the same.

334. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the clauses of the general Acts relating to the details to be provided for by such Bills. Special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill, indicating the provisions thereof, in which the general Act is proposed to be departed from. Bills which are not framed in accordance with this Rule shall be re-cast by the promoters and reprinted at their expense before any Committee passes upon the clauses.

335. Petitions for Private Bills, when received by the House, shall be taken into consideration (without special reference) by the Committee on Standing Orders, which shall report in each case whether the Rules with regard to notice have been complied with; and in every case where the notice shall prove to have been insufficient, either as regards the petition as a whole, or any matter therein, which ought to have been specially referred to in the notice, the Committee is to recommend to the House the course to be taken in consequence of such insufficiency of notice.

336. No motion for the suspension of the Rules upon any petition for a Private Bill shall be entertained, unless the same has been favourably reported upon by the Committee on Standing Orders.

337. All Private Bills shall be introduced on petition and presented to the House, upon a mention for leave,

after such petition has been favourably reported on by the Committee on Standing Orders.

338. When any Bill for confirming any letters patent or agreement is presented to the House, a certified copy of such letters patent or agreement must be attached to it.

339. The expenses and costs attending on Private Bills giving any exclusive privilege, or for any object or profit, or private, corporate, or individual advantage; or for amending, extending, or enlarging any former Acts, in such manner as to confer additional powers, shall be borne by the parties seeking to obtain the same, who shall be required to pay the sums provided by Rules 319, 322, 323, 324 and 325.

340. Every Private Bill, after having been read a second time, shall stand referred to the Committee on Private Bills, if any such shall have been appointed, or to some other Standing Committee of the same character; and all petitions before the House, for or against the Bill, shall be considered as referred to such Committee.

341. Before any Private Bill is considered by the Committee to which it may be referred, the Law Clerk shall first submit a report prepared by him, stating that he has examined the same, and has noted by section in such report, any exceptional power asked for or any variations from the provisions contained in the Model Bill.

342. No Committee on any Private Bill, of which notice is required to be given, shall consider the same until after two clear days' notice of the sitting of such Committee has been affixed in the lobby.

343. On the day of the posting of such notice the Clerk of the House shall cause a notice of such posting to be appended to the printed Votes and Proceedings of that day; and also a notice of meetings

of any of the Standing Committees charged with the consideration of Private Bills or petitions therefor, that may have been appointed for the following day; and such notices shall remain appended to the Votes and Proceedings until the Bill has been fully considered by said Standing Committee or Committees.

344. A copy of the Bill containing any amendments proposed to be submitted to the Standing Committee charged with the consideration of any Private Bill must be deposited with the Clerk of the House one clear day before the meeting of the Committee thereon.

345. All persons whose interest or property may be affected by any Private Bill, shall, when required so to do, appear before the Standing Committee touching their consent, or may send such consent in writing, proof of which may be demanded by such Committee. In every case, the Committee upon any Bill for incorporating a company may require proof that the persons whose names appear in the Bill as composing the company are of full age, and in a position to effect the objects contemplated, and have consented to become incorporated.

346. It shall be the duty of the Committee to which any Private Bill may be referred by the House, to call the attention of the House specially to any provision inserted in such Bill that does not appear to have been contemplated, in the notice for the same, as reported upon by the Committee on Standing Orders.

347. The Committee to which a Private Bill may have been referred shall report the same to the House in every case; and when any material alteration has been made in the preamble of the Bill, such alteration and the reasons for the same shall be stated in the report.

348. When the Committee on any Private Bill report to the House that the preamble of such Bill

has not been proven to their satisfaction, or otherwise report unfavourably on the Bill, they must also state the grounds upon which they have arrived at such decision; and no Bill so reported upon shall be placed upon the Orders of the Day unless by special order of the House.

349. Private Bills otherwise reported to the House by such Committee shall be placed upon the Orders of the Day for the sitting following the reception of the report, for consideration in Committee of the Whole, in the order in which they are reported, next after Bills referred to a Committee of the Whole House.

350. The Chairman of the Committee on any Private Bill shall sign with his name at length a printed copy of the Bill, on which the amendments are fairly written, and shall also sign with the initials of his name the several amendments made and clauses added in Committee; and another copy of the Bill with the amendments written thereon shall be prepared and certified to by the Clerk of the Committee and attached to the report.

351. No important amendment may be proposed to any Private Bill in a Committee of the Whole House, unless one day's notice of the same shall have been given.

352. When a Bill is once regularly before the House, it cannot be altered, except by mere clerical alterations, and if it should be found necessary to make material alterations after its introduction, the Bill must be withdrawn. In the case of withdrawal, leave may be asked to withdraw the Bill and present another Bill instead thereof, and this can be done without notice, if the House agrees.

Suspension of Rules.

353. Except in cases of urgent and pressing necessity, no motion for the suspension of any Rule upon any Private Bill or any petition for the introduction thereof shall be made, unless two clear days' notice shall have been given.

354. No motion for the suspension of any Rule upon any petition for the introduction of a Private Bill shall be entertained unless a report either upon such petition or upon such motion has been made by the Committee on Standing Orders.

355. No motion for the extension of delays prescribed by Rules 322, 323, 324 and 325, shall be entertained unless a report recommending such extension has been made by the Committee on Standing Orders or by one of the Standing Committees charged with the consideration of Private Bills setting forth the special reasons of such recommendation.

Private Bill Register.

356. A book to be called the "Private Bill Register" shall be kept, in which book shall be entered by the Clerk appointed for that business by the Clerk of the House, the name, description and place of residence of the parties applying for the Bill, or of their agent, and all the proceedings thereon, from the petition to the passing of the Bill, such entry to specify briefly each proceeding in the House or in any Committee to which the Bill or petition may be referred, and the day on which the Committee is appointed to sit; such book to be open to public inspection daily during office hours.

357. The Clerk of the House shall cause lists of all Private Bills, and Petitions for such Bills, upon which any Committee is appointed to sit to be prepared

daily, specifying the time of meeting and the room where the Committee shall sit, and shall cause the same to be hung up in the lobby.

358. The House cannot proceed on any Private Bill if the promoters have declared in writing to the Clerk of the House that they abandon it.

359. Every parliamentary agent, counsel or advocate conducting proceedings before the House or any Committee thereof shall be personally responsible to the House and to the Speaker for the observance of the Rules, Orders and Practices of Parliament, and any Rules, prescribed by the Speaker, and also for the payment of all fees and charges, and he shall not act as Parliamentary agent, counsel or advocate until he shall have received the express sanction and authority of the Speaker in writing, who may revoke the same at pleasure.

360. Any agent, counsel or advocate who shall wilfully act in violation of the rules and practice of Parliament, or of any Rules prescribed by the Speaker, or who shall wilfully misconduct himself in prosecuting any proceedings shall be liable to an absolute or temporary prohibition to practice as a Parliamentary agent, counsel or advocate at the pleasure of the Speaker: Provided that, upon the application of such agent, counsel or advocate the Speaker shall state in writing the ground for such prohibition.

WITNESSES.

Summoning of Witnesses.

361. The House may by orders signed by the Speaker or by the Clerk, summon persons to attend as witnesses either before itself or before any of its Committees.

362. Any Committee having power to send for persons, papers and records, may summon witnesses by orders signed by the Chairman of the Committee.

363. If the person whose attendance as witness is desired by the House or any Committee thereof is in prison, the Speaker shall in pursuance of an order of the House issue his warrant to the keeper of the prison requiring him to bring the prisoner, in safe custody, in order to his being examined.

364. If the House or a Committee of the Whole House desires the attendance of a member as witness, the House shall order such member to attend in his place.

365. If a Committee having power to send for persons, papers, and records desires the attendance of a member as a witness, the Chairman shall write and request him to attend.

366. If any member of the House refuses, upon being requested so to do, to come and give evidence before a Committee, the Committee shall acquaint the House therewith, but cannot summon such member to attend.

367. If the House or any Committee thereof desires the attendance of any member or officer of the Executive Council as witness, the House shall send a message to the Executive Council to request that leave be given such councillor or officer to attend in order to be examined, and stating the matters in relation to which they are desired to be examined.

Service of Summons on Witnesses.

368. Orders of the House summoning witnesses are served by the Sergeant-at-Arms, or by a messenger, or by mail, or by telegraph.

369. Orders of a Committee summoning witnesses are served by the Clerk attending the Committee, or by a messenger, or by mail, or by telegraph.

Failure of Witnesses to Comply with Orders of the House or of a Committee.

370. If a witness neglects or refuses to comply with any order of a Committee having power to require the attendance of witnesses, his noncompliance shall be reported to the House.

371. Every witness who neglects or refuses to comply with any order of the House or a Committee having power to require the attendance of witnesses, shall be liable to the punishments attached to a breach of the privileges of the House.

Form of Oath.

372. To be administered to witnesses before the House or before any Committee of the House.

"The evidence which you shall give (before this House or this Committee, as the case may be) shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; so help you God."

Examination of Witnesses.

373. Witnesses summoned to attend before the House or any of its Committees may be examined upon oath.

374. Every oath taken by a witness before the House or any Committee of the Whole House shall be administered by the Speaker or the Chairman of Committees, as the case may be, or by the Clerk.

375. Every oath taken by a witness before a Select Committee shall be administered by the Chairman or any member thereof.

376. When a witness attends before the House or a Committee of the Whole House, he shall stand at the Bar.

377. When a witness attends before the House, he shall be examined by the Speaker as the House shall order.

378. Members may suggest questions to be put.

379. When a witness attends before the House the Speaker alone shall speak while the witness is at the Bar.

380. If any objection is raised or any difference arises, the witness shall be ordered to withdraw while the same is under discussion.

381. When a witness attends before a Committee of the Whole House, any member may put questions directly to him.

382. Members shall be examined in their places.

383. When any member of the Parliament of Canada, any Legislative Councillor, or any judge, attends before the House, he shall be introduced by the Sergeant-at-Arms and have a chair placed for him within the Bar.

384. He shall stand while answering any question.

385. Every witness examined before the House, or any Committee thereof, may claim the protection of the House in respect of the evidence he is called upon to give and also ask leave to be assisted by counsel.

386. It shall be a high breach of the privileges of the House to give false evidence before the House or any Committee thereof, or to tamper with any person in regard to the evidence to be given before the House or any Committee thereof, or to endeavour directly or

indirectly to deter or hinder any person from appearing or giving evidence before the House or any Committee thereof.

387. No officer of the House, or shorthand writer employed to take minutes of evidence before the House or any Committee thereof, can give evidence before the civil courts in respect of any proceedings or examination had in the House or in any Committee thereof, without the special leave of the House.

388. During recesses, leave may be given by the Speaker or, in case of vacancy in the speakership, by the Clerk.

COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE CROWN AND THE HOUSE.

Addresses.

389. Addresses to His Majesty, or to the Governor-General of Canada, or to the Lieutenant Governor, shall be proposed, except in cases of urgency, on motion after notice.

390. No address involving appropriation of public moneys, or imposition of charges upon the people, shall be voted unless previously recommended by the Lieutenant Governor.

391. Every address, other than an address for returns or papers, shall be engrossed.

392. Every address shall be signed by the Speaker and the Clerk.

393. An address for accounts and papers may, however, be signed by the Clerk or the Clerk-Assistant.

394. Addresses to His Majesty, or to the Governor-General of Canada, shall be transmitted to the Lieuten-

ant Governor with an address requesting His Honour to cause the same to be forwarded for presentation.

395. Addresses to the Lieutenant Governor may be presented by the Whole House, or by members of the Government, or by such members as the House may name for that purpose.

396. Addresses to the Lieutenant Governor shall be presented by members of the Government, unless the House otherwise orders.

397. When an address is presented to the Lieutenant Governor by the Whole House, it shall be read by the Speaker.

398. The Lieutenant Governor's answer to any address presented by the Whole House shall be reported by the Speaker.

399. The Lieutenant Governor's answer to any other address shall be reported by a member of the Government, who shall deliver it to the Speaker.

Messages from the Lieutenant Governor.

400. Whenever any messenger from the Lieutenant Governor knocks at the door, the business before the House shall be immediately suspended and the messenger shall be let in after notice given by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

401. Members shall be uncovered while the message is communicated and the messenger shall withdraw so soon as it is communicated.

402. A message from the Lieutenant Governor under his sign manual may be presented to the House by a member of the Government.

403. When a written message from the Lieutenant Governor is delivered to the Speaker, the Speaker

shall forthwith proceed to read it to the House, all the members standing and being uncovered, such message shall be inserted in the Journal.

404. A verbal message from the Lieutenant Governor may be communicated to the House by a member of the Government, and entered in Journal.

405. The Lieutenant Governor's recommendation, consent, or pleasure may be signified to the House by a member of the Government.

406. When a member of the Government communicates to the House a message from the Lieutenant Governor, or signifies the Lieutenant Governor's recommendation, consent, or pleasure, he shall do it so as not to interrupt any debate in hand or any member whilst speaking.

407. Messages from the Lieutenant Governor under sign manual shall be acknowledged by address, unless they request any pecuniary aid.

408. An address to the Lieutenant Governor shall be adopted in answer to the opening speech.

409. No important matter shall be entered upon before the adoption of such address.

DEPARTMENT OF MEMBERS DURING SITTING.

Order to be Observed.

410. During the sittings, the members shall keep order and decorum.

411. During the sittings, the members shall take their places on entering the chamber; keep their seats and maintain silence, except when allowed to speak;

and uncover whilst entering or leaving the chamber or moving from one place to another.

412. No member shall pass between the Chair and the Table, between the Speaker and the Mace, nor between the Chair and a member while speaking.

413. When the Speaker rises, every member shall sit down; whilst the Speaker is standing, all the members shall keep their seats.

414. If any matter shall come in question touching the conduct or election of any member, such member shall, after having explained, withdraw while such matter is under debate.

415. If any member makes any disturbance or wanders from the question under debate he shall be called to order or to the question by the Speaker.

Questions of Order.

416. Every member addressing the Speaker shall sit down if another member rises to a point of order.

417. The Speaker shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House.

418. In giving his decision, the Speaker shall state the Rule or authority applicable to the case.

419. In case of an appeal, the House shall decide without debate.

Reading from Newspapers and Books.

420. A member whilst present in the House shall not converse aloud, and shall not during a debate read any book, newspaper, document, or letter except in connection with the business of such debate.

Punishments.

421. If a member persists in making a noise or disturbance after the Speaker has called him to order, the Speaker may call him to order by name.

422. If a member addressing the Speaker persists in irrelevancy after having been twice called to the question, the Speaker may call him to order by name.

423. If a member, having used unparliamentary words, does not explain or retract the same, or does not offer apologies for the use thereof, to the satisfaction of the House, the Speaker may call him to order by name.

424. If a member is called to order by name, he shall not be allowed to address the Speaker during the remainder of the sitting.

425. Moreover, the House may, if a motion is immediately proposed to that effect, either order the Speaker to admonish or reprimand such member, or pronounce censure upon him with or without suspension.

426. If a member wilfully disobeys any lawful order of the House, he may be ordered by the House to attend in his place to answer for his conduct; and, unless his explanation is deemed satisfactory, the House may punish such member, as provided for in Rule 424, or direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to temporarily take him into custody.

427. When the House has ordered the Speaker to admonish or reprimand any member, the remarks of the Speaker may be entered in the Journal if so ordered by the House, or at the demand of the member so admonished or reprimanded.

428. When a member has been forbidden to speak or any other punishment has been imposed upon him, any other member may, without notice, move that he be relieved from such prohibition or punishment.

429. Such motion shall have precedence of all other business of the day; but it shall not interrupt any matter in progress and it can neither be debated, nor amended, nor renewed during the same sitting.

MOTIONS.

Motions in General, Notices of Motions; When Notices are Required.

430. Except in cases provided for by the Standing Orders, no member shall make any substantive motion unless he has previously given a notice thereof.

431. No notice shall, however, be required in cases of motions for the introduction of Private Bills, for the first reading of Public Bills, or relating to the adjournment of the House, nor in cases of motions raising questions of privilege, unless they call in question the conduct of the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker, the Chairman of Committees, or any members of the House.

432. By unanimous consent of the House, any substantive motion may be made without previous notice.

Form and Contents of Notices.

433. Notice shall be given in writing.

434. It shall bear the name of the member who intends to bring on the motion.

435. Until it has been proposed from the Chair any motion may be withdrawn by the member proposing it, or by his permission.

436. It shall comprise all the words of the intended motion, except in cases of a Public Bill intended to be introduced or of a resolution intended to be proposed to a Committee of the Whole House.

437. It shall state the day proposed for bringing on such motion.

438. Any notice containing unbecoming expressions or being irregular against any Standing Order, shall be ordered by the Speaker to be laid aside.

Delays of Notices.

439. Every notice shall be given at least one clear day prior to that on which the motion is to be brought on.

440. However, if more than one sitting is held every day, it shall suffice that the notice be given before the close of the last sitting but one.

441. Two copies of every notice shall be delivered to the Clerk before the hour of six p.m. on the sitting days, and twelve a.m. on Saturdays.

442. No motion shall be proposed which contravenes the law or contains unbecoming language or offensive expressions against the House or against any member thereof.

Form and Contents of Motions.

443. Every motion shall be submitted in writing, unless it be one of those which are always in the same form.

444. Every motion shall commence with the word "That."

445. No motion shall be prefaced by a preamble but it may contain a recital of reasons.

446. No motion shall be made in the negative form.

447. No motion of which a notice has been given shall be made in a form differing from that of the notice, except with the unanimous consent of the House or upon a regular renewal of notice.

448. Any irregularity in any portion of a motion shall render the whole motion irregular.

449. Whenever any motion is out of order, the Speaker shall apprise the House thereof immediately; and after the debate on the question of order has been closed, he may, after quoting the Rule or authority applicable to the case, either refuse to allow the motion to be read or voted upon or submit to the House for decision the whole subject to an appeal to the House.

Presenting Motions.

450. Except in the case of a motion for leave of absence, no motion of which a member has given notice shall be submitted by another, without the unanimous consent of the House and the permission of the member in whose name the notice stands.

451. However, a member of the Government may, in all cases, act on behalf of a colleague.

452. A member can make but one motion at a time.

453. Every motion, before being read or stated from the Chair, shall be seconded, unless its purpose be to carry into effect an order or resolution of the House, or it is a formal motion necessary to carry out a Bill or a proposed resolution.

General Provisions.

454. No motion shall raise a question substantially identical with one on which the House has given a decision during the current session.

455. The same motion may, however, be made at every stage of a Bill or matter, and a motion may propose that any resolution be rescinded, or any order discharged.

456. A motion which has been superseded or withdrawn may be made again during the current session.

457. No motion shall anticipate an order of the day or another motion of which notice has been given.

458. The conduct of the Lieutenant Governor, of the Speaker, of the Chairman of Committees, or of any member of the House, can be called in question only by a direct and substantive motion.

459. No motion proposing or involving any grant or appropriation of public moneys, or any impost or increase of charge upon the people, shall be considered and put to the vote, unless the subject-matter thereof is recommended by the Lieutenant Governor during the current session and the motion has first been referred to and reported by a Committee of the Whole House.

460. Whenever a motion is proposed from the Chair, it shall be disposed of before the House can proceed with any other business.

461. While a motion is under debate, subsidiary, incidental, or privileged motions or questions may, however, be proposed; and in the event of such proposing, the debate upon the main motion shall be suspended until the House has disposed of the subsidiary, incidental, or privileged motions or questions.

462. The House may on the motion of any member order a complicated motion to be divided.

AMENDMENTS.

Who May Propose an Amendment.

463. Every member other than the proposer of a motion under debate may make a subsidiary motion to amend such motion.

Amendments Which May be Proposed.

464. Every amendment shall be worded so that the motion to which it is proposed remain intelligible if adopted.

465. Until the House has finally pronounced on a proposition in its entirety, the right to amend shall stand.

466. No amendment shall call in question a principle on which the House has given a decision in connection with a former amendment.

467. Every motion to amend shall propose either to strike out certain words, or to insert, or add, certain words, or to strike out certain words and insert or add others.

468. Every amendment except on motion for going into Committee of Supply or of Ways and Means, must be directly relevant to the motion to which it is moved.

469. Only one amendment can be moved to the motion for going into Committee of Supply or Committee of Ways and Means. However, if the amendments first moved are withdrawn or declared to be out of order another amendment may be moved.

470. An amendment may be moved to any amendment unless the main motion is for going into Committee of Supply or of Ways and Means.

471. When an amendment to any motion or to any amendment is agreed to, the main motion, or main amendment, shall be again proposed from the Chair and put to the vote as amended.

472. No amendment moved to any amendment shall in substance be a repetition of the main motion.

473. Every amendment to an amendment shall be exclusively limited thereto.

474. Several amendments may be successively moved to a proposed amendment as if such proposed amendment were an original motion; but only one amendment to a proposed amendment shall be before the House at any one time.

475. When an amendment to any motion or to any amendment is disagreed to, the main motion, or the main amendment shall be again proposed from the Chair and put to the vote as originally proposed.

SPEAKING.

Rules to be Observed Whilst Speaking.

476. Every member who has been called upon to speak must direct his speech to the question which he intends to propose or to the question then before the House, and he shall not be allowed to digress, except in rebuttal to digressions.

477. The first paragraph of Rule 476 shall not apply in the case of any motion to go into Committee of Supply or of Ways and Means, or in the debate on the Motion for an address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

478. When a motion is made during a debate for the adjournment of the debate or of the House, the debate thereon must be confined to the question of adjournment.

479. When the previous question is proposed, the merits of the main question shall be open to discussion as well as the previous question.

480. When an amendment is proposed whose effect would, if adopted, be to suppress the main question, the merits of the main question shall be open to discussion as well as the amendment.

481. If instructions are added to any motion to commit, the merits of the matter proposed to be committed shall be open to discussion as well as the motion to commit.

482. When any motion to rescind a resolution, or to discharge an order, is proposed, the merits of the resolution to rescind or of the order to discharge shall be open to discussion as well as the motion.

483. A member, whilst speaking, must remain standing in his place, uncovered, and address the Chair.

484. When he sits down, he shall be presumed to have finished his speech.

485. When a member raises or discusses a point of order during a division, he shall sit whilst speaking.

486. No member whilst speaking shall be allowed—

1. To read his speech;

2. To read from newspaper or printed book the report of any debate in the House during the current Session;

3. To read extracts from written or printed papers referring to any debate of the current Session except to complain of them;

4. To allude to any debate of the current Session on any Bill or question, not then under discussion, except for personal explanations or while debating question of privilege or order;

5. To allude to any proceedings of any committee before such proceedings have been reported to the House;

6. To refer to any matter pending before a court of law;

7. To reflect on any vote of the House or on any Statute of the Province, except upon a motion for rescinding such vote, or upon a Bill to amend or repeal such Statute;

8. To allude to any matter referred to a committee, or standing on the Order Paper, or whereof notice has been given in the printed Votes and Proceedings;

9. To speak irreverently of His Majesty or of any member of the Royal Family, or of the Governor or person administering the affairs of Canada, or of the Lieutenant Governor or person administering the affairs of the Province, or to use their names for the purpose of influencing the House in its deliberations;

10. To refer to any other member by his name;

11. To appeal to any member;

12. To impute, either directly or indirectly, to any member unworthy motives or bad intentions, or to attribute any motives, intentions or objectionable language to him;

13. To make a personal charge against any member, except on a motion calling in question the conduct of the member;

14. To use offensive words against the Legislature or against any member thereof;

15. To reflect upon the conduct of the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker or the Chairman of Committees, except on a motion calling in question such conduct;

16. To discuss the conduct or language of members on any committee, except in so far as it appears on the record;

17. To repeat the same arguments in such manner as to obstruct the business.

Possession of the Floor.

487. Every member desiring to speak shall rise in his place, uncovered, and address himself to the Speaker, by his title.

488. When a member rises to speak, the Speaker shall call on him.

489. When more than one member rises to speak, the Speaker shall call on the member who first rose.

490. When two or more members have risen to speak at the same time and insist, the Speaker shall forthwith put to the vote the names of such members, without allowing any debate, and call on the member who shall be the first to receive a majority of votes.

491. The names shall be put to the vote in alphabetical order.

492. The vote shall be taken sitting down or standing up.

493. A demand to record the names of voting members cannot be entertained.

Preferences Allowed in Assigning the Floor.

494. The member in whose name any motion or any Order of the Day has been placed upon the Order

Paper shall be entitled to be heard first when such motion or Order of the Day is first called for consideration.

495. Any member rising to raise a Question of Order or a Question of Privilege suddenly arising, shall be entitled to be heard in preference to any member rising at the same time to speak to the question then before the House.

496. Any member not having yet spoken to a question shall have precedence of any member having already spoken to such question.

497. The member upon whose motion any debate is adjourned shall be entitled to pre-audience on the resumption of the debate.

Exercise and Limitation of the Right of Speech.

498. No member shall speak except after having asked leave of the Speaker and been called on.

499. A member may rise to speak only upon a motion before the House, or a motion to be proposed by himself, or a Question of Order or of Privilege.

500. No member may speak to any question after the Speaker has declared the decision of the House, or has declared that the Ayes or Noes have it.

501. The Speaker shall not take part in any debate before the House.

502. No member who has, whilst a motion is under debate, proposed or seconded the previous question, or any amendment to such motion, or the committal of such motion, or an adjournment of the House or of the debate, or the reading of any Order of the Day, can be further heard upon the main motion, if the proposition is rejected.

503. A member who has moved or seconded a motion for the adjournment of a debate or of the House may not move or second a similar motion during the same debate.

504. When a member moves an Order of the Day without rising to address the Chair, he may speak on his motion during a subsequent period of the debate.

505. When a member seconds a substantive motion or an amendment without rising to address the Chair, he may speak on such motion or amendment during a subsequent period of the debate.

506. By the indulgence of the House, a member may make a personal explanation, although there is no question before the House; but, in such case, no debatable matter may be brought forward, and no debate can arise.

507. When explanations are made in reference to Ministerial changes, the Opposition leader may, however, make some remarks thereon.

508. No member may speak twice to a question except to reply, or to explain.

509. The right of reply shall only be allowed to a member who has moved a substantive motion or the second reading of a Public Bill not based upon resolutions adopted in Committee of the Whole House.

510. A member when exercising the right of reply shall confine himself to answering the previous speakers, and he shall not be allowed to adduce any new facts or arguments to support the proposal under debate.

511. The reply of the proposer of a motion shall close the debate thereon; but it is the Speaker's duty

to see that every member wishing to speak has the opportunity to do so before the final reply.

512. A member who has spoken to a question may again be heard to explain himself in regard to some part of his speech which has been misquoted or misinterpreted; but he must confine himself to stating the words used or the meaning of his language, as the case may be, and no debate can ensue thereon.

513. Whatever a member says in explanation must be taken as true and not afterwards called into question.

514. A member of the Government who has spoken to a motion for the production of papers or for the House to resolve itself into Committee of Supply or Committee of Ways and Means, may again be heard to explain or state, if he wishes, facts which have been brought up in the debate after his first speech; but he must confine himself to explaining or stating such facts.

MOTION TO ADJOURN THE HOUSE.

515. A motion to adjourn the House when made whilst a matter is before the House, shall be put in the form, "That the House do now adjourn".

516. It can be made only by a member who is entitled to speak to the question under debate or to the matter pending.

517. It shall interrupt any debate in progress and, if agreed to, shall supersede all questions before the House, whether principal, subsidiary or incidental.

518. It cannot be amended, nor superseded by any other motion.

519. It may be debated, and the debate thereon may be interrupted only by a Question of Order or of Privilege, or by a motion to withdraw or any other incidental motion.

520. A motion to adjourn the House, if rejected, cannot be renewed unless some intermediate proceeding has been entered upon.

MOTIONS TO ADJOURN THE DEBATE.

521. A motion to adjourn the debate may always be proposed whilst a debatable motion, other than a motion to adjourn the House, is before the House.

522. It shall be put in the form, "That the debate be now adjourned."

523. It can be made only by a member who is entitled to speak to the question under consideration.

524. It shall interrupt any debate in progress.

525. It cannot be amended, nor superseded by any other motion.

526. It may be debated, and the debate thereon may be interrupted only by a Question of Order or of Privilege, or by a motion to withdraw or any other incidental motion.

527. If rejected, it cannot be renewed unless some intermediate proceeding has been entered upon.

MOTIONS FOR THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

528. The previous question shall be put in the form, "That this question be now put".

529. It may be applied to any principal motion that is either amendable or debatable. It cannot be applied, however, to a motion to commit.

530. It can be proposed only by a member who is entitled to speak to the motion under consideration.

531. It cannot be amended, nor committed.

532. It can be superseded only by an adjournment of the House.

533. As soon as the previous question has been stated from the Chair, no motion relating to the motion upon which it was moved shall be made, except a motion for leave to withdraw.

534. If the previous question is resolved in the affirmative, the motion upon which it was moved shall be put forthwith, without any amendment or debate being permitted.

535. If resolved in the negative, it cannot be renewed so long as the same question is before the House and the motion upon which it was moved shall not be superseded.

MOTIONS AND QUESTIONS OF ORDER.

536. Every member may take notice of any breach of order or of the rules, and ask that the punishments attached to such breach be applied.

537. Notice of a breach of order or of the rules can be taken only at the moment when such breach arises.

538. Every question of order shall be taken into consideration as soon as it is raised.

539. Every question of order and motion arising therefrom shall, until decided, interrupt any business in progress.

540. They can be superseded only by an adjournment of the House.

541. The debate thereon may be interrupted by incidental questions or motions.

MOTIONS TO PASS TO ANY ORDER OF THE DAY.

542. A motion to pass to the Orders of the Day, to the following Order of the Day or to any particular Order of the Day, may always be made, except while any question of adjournment, of privilege, or of order, is before the House, or when the previous question has been put.

543. It cannot be amended when it is simply to the effect to pass to the Orders of the Day or to the following Order of the Day.

544. It can be superseded only by an adjournment of the House.

545. A motion to pass to the Orders of the Day or to the following Order of the Day, or to any particular Order of the Day, if incidentally proposed, can be read only by a member who is entitled to speak to the question under debate or the matter pending.

546. It shall interrupt any debate in progress and, if agreed to, shall supersede all questions before the House, whether principal, subsidiary or incidental.

547. If rejected it cannot be renewed so long as the same question is before the House.

MOTIONS RELATING TO THE READING OF PAPERS.

548. When any paper is laid upon the Table, any member may move that it be read immediately.

549. If, in the course of a debate, a member of the Government desires to quote a document not before the House, he may move to be authorized to lay the document immediately upon the Table.

550. In this event, the debate shall be suspended until the motion is decided.

MOTIONS FOR SUSPENSION OF THE RULES.

551. Any Standing or Sessional Order or Orders of the House may be suspended upon motion made after notice.

552. The suspension of Standing Orders or Sessional Orders shall be limited in its operation for the particular purpose for which such suspension has been voted.

553. In cases of urgent necessity, the suspension of any Standing or Sessional Order or Orders may be proposed without previous notice given.

554. Such motion must state the motives of its urgent necessity.

555. It shall be carried only with the unanimous consent of the House.

556. No motion for the suspension of any Standing or Sessional Order or Orders can be amended.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS.

557. No account or paper shall be laid before the House except in pursuance of the command of the Lieutenant Governor, or of an Order of the House, or of an Address to the Lieutenant Governor, or of an Act of the Legislature, or of the Rules and Orders of the House.

558. The House, may either by Order or Address to the Lieutenant Governor, demand the production of every official and nonconfidential account and paper relating to any matter of public interest within the jurisdiction of the Legislature.

559. The production of accounts and papers relating to matters connected with the exercise of Royal Prerogatives can be demanded only by address.

560. The production of all other documents shall be ordered.

561. It shall be incumbent upon every member who moves for the production of any account or paper to state the reasons upon which his motion is founded.

562. As soon as an address or an order for accounts and papers has been passed, it shall be forwarded by the Clerk to the Provincial Secretary.

563. When a member of the Government cites any account or paper it must be laid on the Table, if called for, unless it is such as should be requested by address or is of such a nature that its production would be inconsistent with the public interest.

Deposit of Accounts and Papers.

564. Accounts and papers which are required to be presented to the House by an Act of the Legislature or by the Standing Orders of the House may be

deposited in the office of the Clerk, and thereafter communicated to the House by the Speaker.

565. Accounts and papers required to be presented to the House by a Special Order or by an Address to the Lieutenant Governor shall be laid on the Table by a member of the Government, unless they relate to business of the House, in which case the Clerk shall lay them on the Table.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

566. When the House meets for the annual Session the Public Accounts of the Province shall be laid on the Table as soon as practicable.

PRINTING.

567. Accounts and papers presented by command of the Lieutenant Governor shall be printed under the direction of the department from which they issue.

568. Accounts and papers laid in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature, or of Rules and Orders of the House, or of an Order of the House, or of an Address to the Lieutenant Governor, shall be printed by order of the House and under the directions of the Speaker.

569. All accounts and papers laid on the Table shall stand referred to the joint Committee on Printing, who shall decide and report whether it is expedient to print the same.

570. Every motion for the printing of any document must, before the question is put thereon, be referred to the joint Committee on Printing and reported by such committee.

MEMBERS TO REGISTER THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES.

571. Every member shall, at the commencement of each Session, or as soon as he shall have taken his seat, enter his name and address, and also his address during the Session, in a book to be kept by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

CONDUCT OF MEMBERS.

572. No member is entitled to vote upon any question in which he has a direct pecuniary interest, and the vote of any member so interested will be disallowed.

573. That the offer of any money or other advantage to any member of this House, for the promotion of any matter whatsoever depending or to be transacted in the Legislature, is a high crime and misdemeanour, and tends to the subversion of the constitution.

574. No member shall be permitted to engage, either by himself or partner, as attorney or counsel, in the management of any Bill, matter or proceeding before the House for pecuniary or other fee or reward.

DIVISIONS.

575. A division may be called for by five members.

576. When members have been called in, preparatory to a division, no further debate is to be permitted.

577. Three minutes shall be allowed to call in members after which time the doors shall be locked until the result of the division is announced.

578. Upon a division, the Yeas and Nays shall not be entered upon the Journals unless demanded by five members.

ORDERS.

579. A copy of the Votes and Proceedings of the House, certified by the Clerk, shall be delivered each day to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor.

580. All Bills shall be printed, before the second reading, unless otherwise specially ordered or allowed by the House.

581. Where a Bill is extensively amended in Committee of the Whole House, the Clerk in his discretion may order the Bill to be reprinted before being placed on the Order Paper for Third reading.

582. If it shall appear that any person hath been elected and returned a member of this House, or endeavoured so to be, by bribery or any other corrupt practices, this House will proceed with the utmost severity against all such persons as shall have been wilfully concerned in such bribery or other corrupt practices.

583. The Clerk of the House shall place on the Speaker's table, every morning, previous to the meeting of the House, the Orders of the proceedings for the Day.

584. When the Order of the Day for the third reading of any Bill is read, any member desiring to recommit the same must move to discharge the Order and to recommit the Bill, and, upon such motion being resolved in the affirmative, the member shall give notice of the instructions proposed to be given (if any); and such instructions shall not be taken into consideration before the next sitting of the House.

585. Bills reported from Committees of the Whole House, with amendment, shall be placed on the Orders of the Day for consideration by the House next after Third Readings of Bills of the same class.

586. Bills reported after Second Reading, from any Standing or Select Committee, shall be placed on the Orders of the Day for the sitting following the reception of the Report, for reference to a Committee of the Whole House, in the order in which they are reported, next after Bills of the same class referred to a Committee of the Whole House. Bills ordered by the House for reference to a Committee of the Whole House shall be placed for such reference, on the Orders of the Day for the sitting following the order of reference, in their proper order next after Bills of the same class reported from any Standing or Select Committee.

587. All items standing on the Orders of the Day shall be taken up according to the precedence assigned to each on the Order Book. The right being reserved to the Administration of taking up Government Orders in such rotations as they see fit on the days on which such orders have precedence.

588. If at the time of the adjournment of the House a motion on the Orders of the Day be under consideration, that question shall stand first in the Orders of the Day for the next sitting at which orders of a similar class are properly taken up, next after the orders to which a special precedence has been assigned by Rule or Order of the House.

589. All items undisposed of at the adjournment of the House shall be postponed until the next sitting at which orders of a similar class are properly taken up, without a motion to that effect.

590. Every Bill shall receive three several readings, on different days, previously to being passed. On urgent or extraordinary occasions, a Bill may be read twice or thrice, or advanced two or more stages, in one day.

591. No Bill shall be read a Third time the same day, that the Bill is reported from the Committee of the Whole House, when any amendments have been made in Committee, except on emergency.

592. When a Bill has been amended in Committee of the Whole House, or by any Select or Standing Committee, it may be reprinted as amended, in the discretion of the Committee—and when the Bill has been sent to be reprinted, it shall be marked on the Orders of the Day, thus, “not reprinted”; and shall not be further proceeded with until that mark has been removed and the word “printed” substituted, signifying that the Bill has been reprinted and distributed.

Proceedings on Report.

593. All amendments made in committee shall be reported by the Chairman to the House, which shall receive the same forthwith. After report, the Bill shall be open to debate and amendment, before it is ordered for a Third reading. But when a Bill

is reported without amendment, it is forthwith ordered to be read a Third time, at such times as may be appointed by the House.

Reading the Question.

594. Any member may require the question under discussion to be read at any time of the debate, but not so as to interrupt a member while speaking.

PROCEDURE REQUIRED RESPECTING THE PASSAGE OF A PRIVATE BILL THROUGH THE HOUSE.

595. Members are referred to Appendix B where full instructions are given to those having charge of Private Bills how to proceed.

LIBRARY.

596. A proper catalogue of the books belonging to the Library shall be kept by the Librarian or person in whom the custody and responsibility thereof shall be vested; who shall report to the House through the Speaker, at the opening of each Session, the actual state of the Library.

597. No person shall be entitled to resort to the Library during a Session of Parliament, except the Lieutenant Governor, the members of the Executive Council and Legislative Assembly, the officers of the House, and such other persons as may receive a written order of admission from the Speaker. Members may personally introduce strangers to the Library during the day-time, but not after the hour of six o'clock p.m.

598. During a Session of Parliament, no books belonging to the Library shall be taken out of the building except by the authority of the Speaker, or upon receipt given by a member of the House.

599. During the recess of the Legislature, the Library shall be open every day in each week (Sundays and holidays excepted), from the hour of ten in the morning until three in the afternoon, and access to the Library shall be permitted to persons introduced by a member of the Legislature, or admitted at the discretion of the Clerk, or Librarian, subject to such regulations as may be deemed necessary for the security and preservation of the collection, and such others as may be authorized by the Speaker; but no one shall be allowed to take any book out of the House.

600. During the recess of the Legislature, no member of the House shall be at liberty to borrow, or have in his possession at any one time, more than three works from the Library, or to retain the same for a longer period than one month. No books of reference or books of special cost or value may be removed from the custody of the Librarian under any circumstances, without permission of the House.

601. The direction and control of the Library shall, during the sittings of the Legislative Assembly, be vested in the Speaker, and at other times in the President of the Executive Council.

602. At the first meeting of the Library Committee, in each Session of the Legislature, the Librarian shall report a list of the books absent at the commencement of the Session, specifying the names of any persons who have retained the same in contravention of any of the foregoing rules.

UNPROVIDED CASES.

603. In all unprovided cases, the Rules, usages, forms and regulations of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland as in force at the time shall be followed if applicable.

CLOSING OF SESSIONS.

604. A Session shall only be terminated by the prorogation or the dissolution of the Legislature.

605. The closing of any Session shall dissolve all committees, vacate all orders not fully executed, and terminate every proceeding pending, and every Bill not assented to or reserved by the Lieutenant Governor.

606. It shall not, however, have the effect of nullifying an order or address of the House for returns or papers; and all papers and returns not laid upon the Table before the closing shall be brought down during the following Session.

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- 577 Doors to be locked.
- 578 Ayes and nays not entered on journals unless demanded by five members.

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- 373 Witnesses summoned before House or committee may be examined upon oath.
- 374 Every oath taken to be administered by Speaker, chairman of committee or Clerk.
- 375 Witness before select committee oath administered by chairman or any member.
- 376 Witness before the House shall stand at the Bar.
- 377 Witness examined by Speaker.
- 378 Members may suggest questions.
- 379 Witness at the Bar, Speaker alone shall speak.
- 380 Any objection raised witness to withdraw.
- 381 Witness before committee of the Whole House, any member may question.
- 382 Members shall be examined in their places.
- 383 Member of Parliament of Canada, Legislative Councillor or Judge introduce by Sergeant-at-Arms.
- 383 Chair to be placed within the Bar.
- 384 Shall stand while answering.
- 385 Witness examined may claim protection.
- 386 High breach of privilege to give false evidence.
- 386 High breach of privilege to tamper with any person.
- 386 High breach of privilege to endeavor directly or indirectly to deter or hinder any person from appearing or giving evidence.
- 387 No officer of the House or shorthand writer can give evidence in civil court without special leave.
- 388 During recess leave may be given by Speaker or Clerk.

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- 498 Member first get leave of Speaker.
- 498 And be called upon.
- 499 To speak only upon motion before House.
- 499 Motion proposed by himself.
- 499 Question, order or privilege.
- 500 After Speaker has declared decision no member may speak.
- 501 Speaker not take part in any debate.
- 502 Member who has proposed or seconded previous question or any amendment or committal or adjournment, of House of debate or reading of any order, can be further heard upon main motion.
- 503 Member moving or seconding adjournment of debate cannot move similar motion.
- 504 Member moving order of the day without rising.

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- 505 Member seconds motion or amendment without rising
may speak again.
- 506 Member make personal explanation.
- 507 Ministerial explanation.
- 507 Opposition leader remarks thereon.
- 508 Member cannot speak twice.
- 509 Reply only to mover of substantive motion or second
reading of public bill.
- 510 Member replying confine himself answering previous
speakers.
- 510 Shall not be allowed to adduce new facts or arguments.
- 511 Reply of proposer will close debate.
- 511 Speaker's duty to see opportunity given.
- 512 Member having spoken may explain.
- 513 Explanation taken as true.
- 514 Member of Government may be again heard to explain or
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- 370 Witness neglecting or refusing shall be reported to the
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- 56 The filling of vacancies other than positions of Clerk,
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- 15 Clerk reads the proclamation.
- 15 Speaker announces vacancies.
- 16 His Honour enters the House and delivers his Speech.
- 17 His Honour retires.
- 18 Member of the Government introduces a Bill.
- 19 Bill read a first time.
- 20 Copy of His Honour's Speech laid on the Table.
- 21 Copies of Speech distributed.
- 22 Naming the day for consideration of His Honour's Speech.
- 23 Votes and proceedings to be printed.
- 24 Appointment of select committee to name members of
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- 25 Powers of committees of the House.
- 26 Special Committee of nine members to prepare lists of
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- 27 The House at this stage usually adjourns.

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- 372 To be administered to witnesses before the House or before any committee of the House.

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- 1 Clerk to read royal proclamation.
- 2 Clerk lay on table certificate of return.
- 3 His Honour enters the House.
- 4 Provincial Secretary will say.
- 5 His Honour retires from the House.
- 6 House proceed to elect Speaker.
- 7 Clerk to declare decision.
- 8 Speaker elect retires.
- 8 Speaker returns thanks.
- 9 Speaker takes his seat.
- 9 Mace placed on the table.
- 10 Governor enters the House.
- 10 Speaker addresses the Governor.
- 11 Provincial Secretary replies.
- 12 His Honour reads his speech.
- 13 His Honour retires from the House.
- 14 House will then proceed with the business for the opening session other than the first session.

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- 208 Rules relating to special committee to apply to standing committee.
- 209 Standing committees having power to send for persons, papers, etc., shall have leave to report opinions and observations to the House.
- 209 Also may make a special report of any matter which they may think fit.
- 210 Select or Special Committees to consist of not more than 11 members.
- 210 How elected.

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- 454 Questions substantially identical cannot be raised.
- 455 Same motion, however, can be made at every stage of Bill or matter.
- 455 Motion may propose any resolution be rescinded.
- 455 Or ordered discharged.
- 456 Motion superseded or withdrawn may again be proposed.
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- 458 Conduct of the Lieutenant Governor, for the Speaker, of the chairman of committees, or any member of the House, can only be raised by direct and substantive motion.
- 459 No motion involving any grant or appropriation of public money or any impost or increase of charge upon the people allowed.
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- 98 Any member may call attention.
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- 199 Instructions to committee not alter character of any Bill.
- 200 Instruction may empower to divide a Bill or to consolidate a Bill.
- 201 Instructions may be mandatory or permissive.
- 202 Instruction to committee of supply cannot be moved.
- 203 Without recommendation of the Lieutenant Governor an instruction to a committee to make provisions involving the payment of public monies or a new or additional charge cannot be moved.
- 204 An instruction to a committee of the Whole House can only be moved before first going into committee.
- 205 Instruction to a select committee may be moved any day prior to final report.
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- 207 Functions of committee on public accounts.

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- 81 When Speaker is elected such member cannot sit without introduction.

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- 82 Members returned after a general election need not be introduced.
- 83 Introductory proceedings.
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- 83 New member pays his respects to the Speaker.
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 - 62 To supervise the works of clerks of committee.
 - 62 Responsible for the correctness of Bills.
 - 62 Revise legislation.
 - 62 To prepare legislation.
 - 62 To see that Private Bills are printed before House meets.
 - 62 That petitions are filed.
 - 62 To facilitate the work of Standing Orders and Private Bills Committee.
 - 62 To examine every Private Bill.
 - 62 To communicate with promoter of Bill.
 - 62 Have them corrected before printing.
 - 62 Prepare a report on Private Bills for chairman of Standing Committee.
 - 62 To examine Public Bills.
 - 62 To make alterations as are advisable.
 - 62 To report to Lieutenant Governor in Council special legislation of unusual character.
 - 62 To see that annual volume of statutes is prepared and printed.
 - 62 To be present on the floor of the House in Committee of the Whole House.
- ASSISTANT LAW CLERK.
- 63 His duties.
 - 63 To act secretary of municipal committee.
 - 63 Also Private Bills Committee.
 - 63 Also Legal Committee.
 - 64 Hours of law clerks.
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- 596 Proper catalogue of books to be kept.
- 596 Report through the Speaker at the opening of each session the actual state of the library.

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- 597 Persons entitled to resort to the library during a session of Parliament.
597 Members may personally introduce strangers.
598 During session no books to be taken out of the building.
598 EXCEPTION.
599 During the recess library opened every day.
599 EXCEPTION.
599 Hours when open.
599 Persons permitted to use library.
599 No one shall remove books out of the House.
600 During recess no member of the House to have in his possession more than three works.
600 Or for longer period than one month.
600 Books of reference or books of special cost or value may not be removed.
601 The direction and control of the library shall during sittings be vested in the Speaker and at other times in the President of the Executive Council.
602 First meeting of the library committee in each session.
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- 571 At commencement of each session to register with sergeant-at-arms.

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- 548 When paper laid on Table member may move, that it be read.
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- 226 In committee of the whole need not be seconded.
- 227 In committee of the whole previous question, adjournment of the House and adjournment of debate cannot be moved
- 228 In committee of the whole member may always move progress be reported.
- 229 Form of above motions.
- 230 Shall take precedence of any other motion.
- 230 EXCEPTION.
- 231 Cannot be amended.
- 232 May be debated.
- 233 Effect of such motion.
- 234 If rejected.
- 235 In committee of the whole member may always move that chairman leave the chair.
- 236 Form of motion.
- 237 Shall take precedence of any other motion.
- 238 Cannot be amended.
- 239 May be debated.
- 240 If adopted shall terminate proceedings.
- 241 If rejected cannot be renewed.
- 242 In committee of the whole no general resolution allowed.
- 243 No new clause or amendment inconsistent with previous decision may be proposed.

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- 536 Member may take notice of breach of order, or rules.
- 536 Punishments attached to breach.
- 537 Notice must be instantly taken.
- 538 Point of order to be considered immediately.
- 539 To interrupt any business in progress.
- 540 Can only be superseded by adjournment.
- 541 Debate thereon may be interrupted.

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- 521 When motion may be proposed.
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- 524 Shall interrupt debate.
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- 526 May be debated.
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- 515 Form of Motion.
- 516 Who can move it.
- 517 To interrupt debate.
- 517 To supersede all question.
- 518 Cannot be amended.
- 519 It may be debated.
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- 430 Member cannot make substantive motion without notice.
- 431 EXCEPTION.
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- 542 Motion to pass to orders of the day, etc., may always be made.
- 542 EXCEPTIONS.
- 543 Cannot be amended.
- 544 Only superseded by adjournment.
- 545 Who can propose motion.
- 546 Shall interrupt debate.
- 547 Cannot be renewed.

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- 224 Appeal only from the decision of chairman to the House.
- 225 Speaker to submit the point to the House.

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- 87 One gallery specially reserved as members' gallery.
- 87 Admission by order of members only.
- 88 No stranger to enter any part of the chamber appropriated to members.
- 89 Strangers may be taken into custody.
- 90 Speaker may order withdrawal of strangers.
- 91 One gallery to be known as public gallery.

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- 75 Each member to have chair and desk.
- 75 His place to be assigned by speaker.
- 75 Members of the Government to have seats on right of Speaker.

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- 443 Submitted in writing.
- 444 To commence in "THAT" in inverted commas.
- 445 Shall not be prefaced by preamble.
- 445 May contain a recital of reasons.
- 446 Not to be made in negative form.
- 447 Notice once given, form shall not be altered.
- 447 Except with unanimous consent of the House.
- 448 Irregularity render whole motion irregular.
- 449 When motion out of order, Speaker inform the House.
- 449 Speaker may refuse to allow.
- 449 Or may submit to House for decision.

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(Page 66.)

- 400 Knocks at the door.
- 400 Business suspended.
- 401 Members to uncover.
- 402 Message from the Lieutenant Governor under signed manual presented by member of the Government.
- 403 Written message from the Governor delivered to the Speaker.
- 403 Speaker forthwith reads it.
- 403 Members standing and being uncovered.
- 403 Shall be inserted in journal.
- 404 Verbal message from the Governor.
- 404 By a member of the Government.
- 404 Entered in journal.
- 405 Lieutenant Governor's recommendation, consent or pleasure
- 405 Signified by member of Government.
- 406 When member of Government communicates message from Governor.
- 406 Signifies Governor's recommendation, consent or pleasure.
- 406 Not to interrupt any debate.
- 407 Message from Governor acknowledged by address.
- 407 Unless requests pecuniary aid.
- 408 Address to Lieutenant Governor in answer to opening speech.
- 409 No important matter entered upon before adoption of address.

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- 318 Clerk to publish notices respecting Rules in Alberta Gazette.
- 318 In one other newspaper.
- 318 To publish time limit respecting petitions for Private Bills.
- 318 Notices in the lobby respecting Private Bills.
- 318 Notices respecting petitions for Private Bills.
- 319 Respecting railroads, tramways, turnpike road, telegraph or telephone line, harbour, canal, lock, dam, slide or other like work, right of ferry, the incorporation of any particular trade or calling or of any joint stock company or otherwise for granting to any individual or individuals any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, for doing any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights of property or other parties, etc.
- 319 To give notice in Alberta Gazette.
- 319 One other paper.
- 319 Promoters to send two copies of Bill to clerk.
- 320 Statutory declaration of publication to be produced.
- 321 Rule cannot be suspended until the same has been favorably reported upon.
- 321 Specific reasons for so reporting to be fully reported to House.
- 322 Fees to be paid.
- 323 Additional fee of ten dollars for each day.
- 324 Additional fee of fifteen dollars.
- 325 Additional penalty of one hundred dollars.
- 325 Receipt from Registrar Joint Stock Companies for his fees.
- 326 Accepted cheques.
- 327 No remittance of deposit.
- 328 Before petition for construction of railway, tramway or canal received by the House.
- 329 Map and plan.
- 330 Bills for railway companies to be drawn in accordance with Model Bill.
- 330 Copies may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.
- 331 Provisions contained in any Bill not in accordance with Model Bill, to be inserted between brackets.
- 332 Sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be reprinted.
- 333 Exceptional provisions in Bill to be clearly specified.
- 334 Private Bills for Acts of incorporation to be so framed as to incorporate by reference clauses of the Journal Acts.
- 334 Special grounds shall be estimated for any proposed departure.

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- 334 Bills not framed in accordance this rule, shall be re-cast.
- 335 Petitions for Private Bills considered by committee on standing orders.
- 336 No motion for suspension of rules unless.
- 337 Private Bills to be introduced on petition.
- 338 A Bill confirming by letters patent certificate to be produced.
- 339 Expenses and costs of Private Bills.
- 340 Private Bills to be referred to committee.
- 341 Law clerk to make report.
- 342 Two days' notice to be given of committee on Private Bill.
- 343 Notices to be posted by Clerk.
- 344 Copy of Bill submitted to standing committee must be deposited one clear day before.
- 345 Persons whose interests or property affected to appear.
- 346 Committee to call attention of the House to any provision inserted in a Bill not contemplated.
- 347 Private Bill to be reported by committee to the House.
- 347 Any material alteration.
- 347 Reasons for the same to be stated in report.
- 348 When preamble not proven.
- 349 Private Bills to be placed on the orders of the day after report.
- 350 Chairman of committee on Private Bills to sign his name at length on printed copy of the Bill.
- 350 Amendments to be fairly written.
- 350 To be attached to report.
- 351 No important amendment can be made to a Private Bill unless one day's notice is given.
- 352 A Bill once regularly before the House cannot be altered except by clerical alteration.
- 352 If found necessary to make material alterations Bill must be withdrawn.
- 352 In case of withdrawal leave may be asked to withdraw Bill.
- 352 Another Bill may be presented instead thereof.

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- 433 Notice in writing.
- 434 To bear the name of member.
- 435 Until proposed from chair may be withdrawn.
- 436 To comprise all words of intended motion.
- 436 Exception in case of Public Bill.
- 437 Shall state the day.
- 438 Must not contain unbecoming expressions.

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- 78 By the Lieutenant Governor.
- 79 No member to subscribe the oath before a certificate of his return has been received.

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- 579 Copy of Votes and Proceedings delivered each day to Lieutenant Governor.
- 584 On third reading of Bill same may be re-committed.
- 585 Bills reported from committee of the whole with amendment position on the orders of the day.
- 586 Position of Bills after second reading.
- 586 From standing or select committees.
- 587 Items standing on orders, precedence assigned.
- 587 Right reserved to the administration.
- 588 Motions under consideration at the time of adjournment to stand first.
- 589 Items undisposed postponed next sitting.
- 590 Every Bill to receive three several readings.
- 590 On different days.
- 590 EXCEPTIONS.
- 591 No Bill read third time the same day as reported.
- 591 EXCEPTION.
- 592 Bill amended in committee of the whole may be reprinted.
- 592 Reprinted Bills marked in the orders of the day.
- 593 All amendments in committee reported by the chairman to the House.
- 593 After report Bill open to debate.
- 593 Bill reported without amendment forthwith read third time.
- 594 Member may require question under discussion to be read.
- 580 Bills printed before second reading.
- 580 EXCEPTION.
- 582 Any person elected and returned or endeavored so to be by bribery or corrupt practices.
- 582 House will proceed utmost severity against all persons wilfully concerned in such bribery or corrupt practices.
- 583 Clerk of the House shall place on Speaker's table the order paper.
- 581 Where Bill is extensively amended Clerk may order Bill reprinted before third reading.

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- 99 When the House rises on Friday.
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- 101 Notice to be given.
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- 100 To terminate at 6 o'clock.

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- 161 Right of Petitions.
- 162 Subject to the following regulations.

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- 163 Every petition must be fairly written, typewritten, printed or lithographed.
- 163 Without interlineation or erasure.
- 164 In the English language.
- 165 Addressed to the Legislative Assembly.
- 166 Must conclude with a prayer.
- 167 Must be signed by the parties whose names are appended thereto.
- 167 Physical incapacity.
- 167 Must affix their marks in the presence of witness.
- 168 Breach of privilege of the House to set the name of any other person to any petition.
- 169 Three signatures to be subscribed on the sheet containing the prayer.
- 170 Signatures must be written on the petition itself.
- 171 Petition of municipal corporation must be signed by mayor, secretary or clerk.
- 172 Petition of a corporation not being a municipal corporation must be signed by the president and secretary.
- 173 Of a corporation aggregate must be under a common seal.
- 174 Petitions shall be received only as the petition of the parties having regularly signed the same.
- 175 No document shall be annexed to any petition.
- 175 EXCEPTION.
- 176 Petitions shall not refer to a debate or vote in the Legislature.
- 176 Nor to any intended Bill.
- 176 Measure or motion unless a petition of such Bill, measure or motion has been regularly announced in the House.
- 177 Petitions must be respectful, decorous and temperate.
- 178 No petition shall contain matter in breach of the privileges of the House.

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- 487 Member desiring to speak rise in his place uncovered.
- 487 Address himself to Speaker by his title.
- 488 Member rising, Speaker shall call on him.
- 489 More than one Member rising, Speaker to call member who first arose.
- 490 Two members rising same time, Speaker put names to vote.
- 491 Names shall be put to the vote in alphabetical order.
- 492 The vote shall be taken sitting down or standing up.
- 493 A demand to record the names of voting members cannot be entertained.

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- 313 Public Bill may be introduced by member of Government at any time without notice.
- 313 Read a first time without debate.
- 314 No notice required at any other stage.
- 315 A Public Bill brought in by new member who is not a member of the Government may be referred to select committee after second reading.
- 316 Extract from the "British North America Act, 1867" respecting the appropriation of any part of the public revenue or of any tax or impost.
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(Page 49.)

- 302 Public Bill referred to committee of the whole.
- 302 Unless it has been resolved to refer it to a select committee.
- 303 Supply Bills and Money Bills may not be referred to committee of the whole.
- 304 Public Bill reported shall stand committed to a committee of the whole.
- 305 How a Public Bill shall be considered in committee.
- 306 Principle of Bill shall not be discussed.
- 307 Amendments must be relevant to subject matter of Bill.
- 308 Must amend title accordingly.
- 309 Amendment to title of a Bill to be especially reported to the House.

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- 289 Must ask for leave to bring in Bills.
- 289 Or move that committee be empowered to prepare and bring in such Bill.
- 290 No Bill may be introduced in blank or imperfect form.

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- 291 Title of Bill.
- 292 Lieutenant Governor must recommend.
- 292 Resolution must be submitted.
- 293 Public Bills not prepared pursuant to the order of leave to be withdrawn.

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- 219 Committee to consider only such subjects as has been referred to it.
- 220 Committee cannot refer the matter to any other committee.
- 221 Disorder in committee.
- 222 Question of privilege in committee.

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- 494 Member whose name on the order paper entitled "To be heard first."
- 495 Member raising question of order or privilege to have preference.
- 496 Member not having spoken to have precedence.
- 497 When debate is adjourned member entitled to pre-ordinance.

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- 93 Speaker to have control of press gallery.
- 93 Speaker to provide accommodation for gallery and room.

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(Page 33.)

- 179 Petition may be presented at every sitting after the first.
- 180 No petition shall be received which prays for any grant of money.
- 181 Can be presented by a member only.
- 182 Member cannot present petition from himself.
- 183 Member presenting petition must take care it is in conformity with the rules.
- 184 Member presenting petition must endorse his name thereon.
- 185 Member presenting petition to be answerable for any impertinent or improper matter.

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- 186 Member presenting petition must confine himself to reading the prayer.
- 186 To stating the parties from whom it comes.
- 186 The number of signatures attached, the material allegation.
- 186 Clerk at the table may read the same.
- 187 No debate allowed on presentation.
- 187 EXCEPTION.
- 188 Petitions to be examined by officer appointed.
- 189 If in accordance with rules laid upon the table.
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- 129 Member raising question to conclude with motion or confine himself to complaining.
- 130 Urgent matter concerning privilege of the House.
- 131 When made.
- 132 May interrupt business in progress.
- 133 Can only be superseded by adjournment.
- 134 May be interrupted by question of order, motion to withdraw incidental motion.

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- 159 Cannot be debated.
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- 297 Debate on second reading limited to the principle of Bill.
- 298 How amendments may be moved.
- 299 Effect of amendments being carried.
- 300 Amendments which cannot be moved.
- 301 When motion has been simply negatived.
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- 421 Member making noise, Speaker to call him to order, by name.
- 422 If member persists.
- 422 After being twice called, Speaker call him to order by name.
- 423 Member using unparliamentary words.
- 423 Does not explain or retract.
- 423 Does not offer apology.
- 423 Speaker may name him by name.
- 424 Member called to order by name not allowed to address during remainder of sitting.
- 425 Speaker to admonish or reprimand.
- 425 Or pronounce censure.
- 426 Member wilfully disobeying.
- 426 To attend in his place and answer.
- 426 House may punish.
- 426 Sergeant-at-arms temporarily take him into custody.
- 427 Speaker's admonishing remarks may be entered in Journal.
- 428 When member forbidden to speak or other punishment.
- 428 Another member may move that he be relieved.
- 429 Such motion to have precedence.

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- 450 Except case of motion for absence.
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APPENDIX A.

MODEL BILL

For the Incorporation of a Railway Company.

BILL

No....of 19...

WHEREAS a petition has been presented, praying for the incorporation of a company to construct and operate a railway, as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition.

Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta, enacts as follows:

1. *Insert here the names, occupations and residences of those applying for incorporation*), together with such persons as become shareholders in the company hereby incorporated, are hereby constituted a body corporate under the name of (*here insert name of company*) hereinafter called "the company".

2. The head office of the company shall be in the.....

3. The several clauses of *The Railway Act of Alberta* shall be, and the same are hereby, incorporated with and shall be deemed to be part of this Act, and shall apply to the said company and to the railway to be constructed by them, excepting so far as the same may be inconsistent with the express enactments hereof, and the expression "this Act" when used herein shall be understood to include the clauses of the said *Railway Act* as aforesaid.

4. The company may lay out, construct and operate a railway of the gauge of four feet eight and one-half inches, from a point in the.....to a point in.....(*here insert and define clearly the route of the proposed railway and specify the principal points along the said route*).

5. The persons mentioned by name in the first section of this Act are hereby constituted provisional directors of the said company.

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6. The capital stock of the Company shall be..... dollars, and may be called up by the directors from time to time, as they deem necessary, but no one call shall exceed ten per cent. on the share subscribed.

7. The annual general meeting of the shareholders shall be held on the..... day of..... in each year.

8. At such meeting the subscribers for the capital stock assembled, who have paid all calls due on their shares, shall choose persons to be directors of the company, one or more of whom may be paid directors of the company.

9. The company may issue bonds, debentures or other securities to the extent of..... thousand dollars per mile of the railway and branches, and such bonds, debentures or other securities may be issued only in proportion to the length of railway constructed or under contract to be constructed.

10. The company may enter into an agreement with another company or companies for conveying or leasing to such company or companies the railway of the company hereby incorporated, in whole or in part, or any rights or powers acquired under this Act, as also the surveys, plans, works, plant, material, machinery and other property to it belonging, or for an amalgamation with such company or companies, on such terms and conditions as are agreed upon, and subject to such restrictions as to the directors seem fit; provided that such agreement has been first sanctioned by two-thirds of the votes at a special general meeting of the shareholders duly called for the purpose of considering the same, at which meeting shareholders representing at least two-thirds in value of the stock are present in person or represented by proxy, and that such agreement has also received the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

11. The company shall, at all stations upon their railway, always permit the loading of grain into cars from farmers' vehicles or flat warehouses, subject to reasonable regulations to be made by the said company, and shall at all reasonable times afford proper facilities therefor.

12. The company agrees to afford all reasonable facilities to any other railway company for the receiving and forwarding and delivery of traffic upon and from the line of railway belonging to or worked by such companies respectively, and the company shall not make or give undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to or in favour of any particular person or company, or any particular description of traffic in any respect whatsoever, nor shall the company subject any particular person or company or any particular description of traffic, to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage whatsoever, and the said company

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shall afford all due and reasonable facilities for receiving and forwarding by its railways all the traffic arriving by such other railway or railways without any unreasonable delay, and without any such preference or advantage or prejudice or disadvantage as aforesaid, so that no obstruction is presented to the public desirous of using such railways as a continuous line of communication and so that all reasonable accommodation by means of the railways of the several companies is at all times afforded to the public in that behalf, and any agreement made between the company and any other company or companies contrary to this agreement shall be null and void.

13. The construction of the railway hereby authorized shall be commenced within two years and shall be completed within five years from the date of the coming into force of this Act.

14. The company shall also have power for the purposes of its undertaking to construct and operate an electric telegraph line or lines along the said railway, and to construct and maintain such bridges as shall be necessary or convenient for the use of said railway, not being bridges over any navigable river or rivers, unless such bridge or bridges over such navigable rivers or waters has or have been authorized by the Governor General in Council.

15. Provided, however, that nothing contained in this Act shall or will be construed as conferring on the company any right or power to operate a telegraph line, other than for the purpose of the company's internal business, or any right or power to transact a public telephone business without express power or permission having first been obtained from the Minister of Railways and Telephones.

16. (*Insert here special clauses required*).

17. This Act shall come into force on the day it is assented to.

APPENDIX B.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Procedure required in connection with the Introduction and Passage of a Bill through the Legislative Assembly.

A Private Bill requires a Petition which is presented to the House by a Member in his place, who will put into writing his motion as follows:—

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"I beg to present a Petition" (leave will be granted).

He then states, the Petition of
.....
praying for the passing of an Act.....
.....(*State here Title of the Bill*).

He will then hand the Petition to the Clerk. The next step to be taken is, after one day's notice, the Member rises in his place, and moves (in writing),

That the Petition of
.....
respecting.
be now read and received. He will again hand his resolution to the Clerk. The Petition and the Bill will now go automatically to the Committee on Standing Orders, who will inquire whether the Rules with regard to Notice have been complied with; and the fees for the Bill paid, and in the case of fees to be paid on the Capital of a Company proof that the fee regarding Capital has been paid to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Upon report of the Standing Orders Committee being received, if favourable, the Member will rise in his place, and ask for leave to introduce a Bill (leave granted).

He will then read the title of the Bill, and (in writing), move that,

"The Bill be now read a First Time."

The Clerk will then read the Bill a First Time. The Member may here state on what day he desires the Second Reading.

No Bill shall be read the Second Time unless it has been printed and distributed to the Members at least one day previous and has been subsequently marked in the Order of the Day, thus:

PRINTED (signifying that it has been printed and distributed).

The following, or any subsequent day, the Member will move that,

"The Bill (*giving the title*) be now read a Second Time". (And the Bill will be read a Second Time by the Clerk.)

The Bill will then be sent to the Committee to which it belongs, where the Member introducing it may be expected to follow and watch its progress. Upon the Bill being reported back to the House by the Committee (if the report is favourable) the Bill will next proceed automatically to the Committee of the Whole, and will appear the day following on the Order Paper under the head of "Committee of Whole".

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

In the Committee of the Whole House, the Bill is examined in closest detail. Any amendments necessary are made, and

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the Bill is then reported by the Chairman of the Committee to the House (with or without amendments). The course to follow here will be the Motion will be made "That the report be now received." If amendments have been made in Committee of the Whole, the Member who has charge of the Bill will rise in his place and move.

"That the amendments be now read a First Time." (Agreed to.)

He will then rise again and move, "That the amendments be read a Second Time." (Agreed to.)

When this has been done, a day may be fixed for the Third Reading of the Bill, which day must permit of one clear day elapsing before the Bill can be placed on the Order Paper for Third Reading.

When the proper day arrives and the Order of the Day is read for the Third Reading of the Bill, the Member may rise in his place and move in writing,

"That the Bill be now read a Third Time." (The Clerk reads the Bill the Third Time.)

The Member will again move,

"That the Bill do now pass, and be intituled" (reading here the full title of the Act.)

The Bill will now await the assent of the Lieutenant Governor, after which it will be placed on the Statute Book.

APPENDIX C.

FORM OF PETITION TO THE TWO BRANCHES OF THE LEGISLATURE FOR A PRIVATE BILL.

To His Honour the
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Alberta, in Council:

The petition of the undersigned.....
of the.....of....., humbly sheweth:

That (*here state the object desired by the petitioner in soliciting an Act.*)

Wherefore your petitioner humbly prays that Your Honour may be pleased to sanction the passing of an Act (*for the purpose above mentioned*).

And as in duty bound your petitioner will ever pray.
(Signature and seal, in the case of an existing corporation.)
(Date).

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APPENDIX D.

TO THE HOUSE.

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of Alberta, in
Legislature assembled:

The petition of the undersigned
of the of, humbly sheweth:

That (*here state the object desired by the petitioner in soliciting
an Act*).

Wherefore your petitioner humbly prays that your Honourable
House may be pleased to pass an Act (*for the purposes above
mentioned*).

And as in duty bound your petitioner will ever pray.

(Signature, and seal, as above.)

(Date.)

APPENDIX E.

NOTIFICATION OF VACANCIES IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
AND OF SPEAKER'S WARRANT FOR NEW WRITS.

1. *Notification by two members in case of a vacancy by death
or the acceptance of office.*

Province of Alberta.

To wit:

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

To the Honourable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
of Alberta.

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice that a vacancy
hath occurred in the representation in the Legislative Assembly
of Alberta, for the Electoral Division of (*here state electoral
division, cause of vacancy and name of member vacating seat*).

Given under our hands and seals, at
this day of

Member for the Electoral Division of

Member for the Electoral Division of

APPENDICES
APPENDIX F.

2. *Notification by two members in case of absence of Speaker.*

Province of Alberta.

To wit:

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ALBERTA.

To the Clerk of the Executive Council:

The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly being absent from the Province, these are to require you to make out a new writ for the election of a member to serve in the present Legislature for the Electoral Division of....., in the Province of Alberta, in the room and place of..... who, since his election for the electoral division, hath.....

Given under Our hands and seal, at.....
this.....day of....., in the year
of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and.....

Member for the Electoral Division of.....

Member for the Electoral Division of.....

APPENDIX G.

3. *Resignation of a member.*

Province of Alberta.

To wit:

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

To the Honourable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly:

I,....., member of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta, for the Electoral Division of....., do hereby resign my seat in the Legislative Assembly, for the constituency aforesaid.

Given under my hand and seal, at the.....
this.....day of....., 19....

(L.S.)

Witness, etc.

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APPENDIX H.

SPEAKER'S WARRANT FOR NEW WRITS OF ELECTION.

1. *In case of death, resignation or acceptance of office.*

Province of Alberta.

To wit:

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

To the Clerk of the Executive Council:

These are to require you to make out a new writ for the election of a member to serve in this present Legislature for the Electoral Division of....., in the room of..... who, since the election for the said electoral division hath (*here state reason for issue of warrant, acceptance of office, resignation or decease*).

Given under my hand and seal, at..... this..... day of....., in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and.....

Speaker.

2. *In case of voiding of seat by decision of Election Court.*

Province of Alberta.

To wit:

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

To the Clerk of the Executive Council:

These are to require you to make out a new writ for the election of a member to serve in this present Legislature for the Electoral Division of....., in the room of..... whose election for the said electoral division has been declared void.

Given under my hand and seal, at..... this..... day of....., in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and.....

Speaker.

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APPENDIX I.

4-5 EDWARD VII.

CHAP. 3.

An Act to establish and provide for the Government of the Province of Alberta.

(Assented to 20th July, 1905.)

WHEREAS in and by *The British North America Act, 1871*, being chapter 28 of the Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom passed in the session thereof held in the 34th and 35th years of the reign of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, it is enacted that the Parliament of Canada may from time to time establish new provinces in any territories forming for the time being part of the Dominion of Canada, but not included in any province thereof, and may, at the time of such establishment, make provision for the constitution and administration of any such province, and for the passing of laws for the peace, order and good government of such province and for its representation in the said Parliament of Canada:

And whereas it is expedient to establish as a province the territory hereinafter described, and to make provision for the government thereof and the representation thereof in the Parliament of Canada: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Alberta Act*.

2. The territory comprised within the following boundaries, that is to say,—commencing at the intersection of the international boundary dividing Canada from the United States of America by the fourth meridian in the system of Dominion lands surveys; thence westerly along the said international boundary to the eastern boundary of the province of British Columbia; thence northerly along the said eastern boundary of the province of British Columbia to the north-east corner of the said province; thence easterly along the parallel of the sixtieth degree of north latitude to the fourth meridian in the system of Dominion lands surveys as the same may be hereafter defined in accordance with the said system; thence southerly along the said fourth meridian to the point of commencement,—is hereby established as a province of the Dominion of Canada, to be called and known as the province of Alberta.

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3. The provisions of *The British North America Acts, 1867* to 1886, shall apply to the province of Alberta in the same way and to the like extent as they apply to the provinces heretofore comprised in the Dominion, as if the said province of Alberta had been one of the provinces originally united, except in so far as varied by this Act and except such provisions as are in terms made, or by reasonable intendment may be held to be, especially applicable to or only to affect one or more and not the whole of the said provinces.

4. The said province shall be represented in the Senate of Canada by four members: Provided that such representation may, after the completion of the next decennial census, be from time to time increased to six by the Parliament of Canada.

5. The said province and the province of Saskatchewan shall, until the termination of the Parliament of Canada existing at the time of the first readjustment hereinafter provided for, continue to be represented in the House of Commons as provided by chapter 60 of the Statutes of 1903, each of the electoral districts defined in that part of the schedule to the said Act which relates to the North-west Territories, whether such district is wholly in one of the said provinces, or partly in one and partly in the other of them, being represented by one member.

6. Upon the completion of the next quinquennial census for the said province, the representation thereof shall forthwith be readjusted by the Parliament of Canada in such manner that there shall be assigned to the said province such a number of members as will bear the same proportion to the number of its population ascertained at such quinquennial census as the number sixty-five bears to the number of the population of Quebec as ascertained at the then last decennial census; and in the computation of the number of members for the said province a fractional part not exceeding one-half of the whole number requisite for entitling the province to a member shall be disregarded, and a fractional part exceeding one-half of that number shall be deemed equivalent to the whole number, and such readjustment shall take effect upon the termination of the Parliament then existing.

2. The representation of the said province shall thereafter be readjusted from time to time according to the provisions of section 51 of *The British North America Act, 1867*.

7. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, the qualifications of voters for the election of members of the House of Commons and the proceedings at and in connection with elections of such members shall, *mutatis mutandis*, be those prescribed by law at the time this Act comes into force with respect to such elections in the North-West Territories.

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8. The Executive Council of the said province shall be composed of such persons, under such designations, as the Lieutenant Governor from time to time thinks fit.

9. Unless and until the Lieutenant Governor in Council of the said province otherwise directs, by proclamation under the Great Seal, the seat of government of the said province shall be at Edmonton.

10. All powers, authorities and functions which under any law were before the coming into force of this Act vested in or exercisable by the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories, with the advice, or with the advice and consent, of the Executive Council thereof, or in conjunction with that Council or with any member or members thereof, or by the said Lieutenant Governor individually, shall, so far as they are capable of being exercised after the coming into force of this Act in relation to the government of the said province, be vested in and shall or may be exercised by the Lieutenant Governor of the said province, with the advice or with the advice and consent of, or in conjunction with, the Executive Council of the said province or any member or members thereof, or by the Lieutenant Governor individually, as the case requires, subject nevertheless to be abolished or altered by the legislature of the said province.

11. The Lieutenant Governor in Council shall as soon as may be after this Act comes into force, adopt and provide a Great Seal of the said province, and may, from time to time, change such seal.

12. There shall be a Legislature for the said province consisting of the Lieutenant Governor and one House, to be styled the Legislative Assembly of Alberta.

13. Until the said Legislature otherwise provides, the Legislative Assembly shall be composed of twenty-five members, to be elected to represent the electoral divisions defined in the Schedule to this Act.

14. Until the said Legislature otherwise determines, all the provisions of the law with regard to the constitution of the Legislative Assembly of the North-West Territories and the election of members thereof shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Legislative Assembly of the said province and the elections of members thereof respectively.

15. The writs for the election of the members of the first Legislative Assembly of the said province shall be issued by the Lieutenant Governor and made returnable within six months after this Act comes into force.

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16. All laws and all orders and regulations made thereunder, so far as they are not inconsistent with anything contained in this Act, or as to which this Act contains no provision intended as a substitute therefor, and all courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and all commissions, powers, authorities and functions, and all officers and functionaries, judicial, administrative and ministerial, existing immediately before the coming into force of this Act in the territory hereby established as the province of Alberta, shall continue in the said province as if this Act and *The Saskatchewan Act* had not been passed; subject, nevertheless, except with respect to such as are enacted by or existing under Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain, or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to be repealed, abolished or altered by the Parliament of Canada, or by the legislature of the said province, according to the authority of the Parliament or of the said legislature; Provided that all powers, authorities and functions which under any law, order or regulation were, before the coming into force of this Act, vested in or exercisable by any public officer or functionary of the North-West Territories shall be vested in and exercisable in and for the said province by like public officers and functionaries of the said province when appointed by competent authority.

2. The legislature of the province may, for all purposes affecting or extending to the said province, abolish the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories, and the offices both judicial and ministerial thereof, and the jurisdiction, powers and authority belonging or incident to the said court: Provided that, if, upon such abolition, the Legislature constitutes a superior court of criminal jurisdiction, the procedure in criminal matters then obtaining in respect of the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories shall, until otherwise provided by competent authority, continue to apply to such superior court, and that the Governor in Council may at any time and from time to time declare all or any part of such procedure to be inapplicable to such superior court.

3. All societies or associations incorporated by or under the authority of the legislature of the North-West Territories existing at the time of the coming into force of this Act which include within their objects the regulation of the practice of, or the right to practise, any profession or trade in the North-West Territories such as the legal or the medical profession, dentistry, pharmaceutical chemistry and the like, shall continue, subject, however, to be dissolved and abolished by order of the Governor in Council, and each of such societies shall have power to arrange for and effect the payment of its debts and liabilities, and the division, disposition or transfer of its property.

4. Every joint stock company lawfully incorporated by or under the authority of any ordinance of the North-West Territories shall be subject to the legislative authority of the Province of Alberta if—

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(a) The head office or the registered office of such company is at the time of the coming into force of this Act situate in the Province of Alberta; and

(b) The powers and objects of such company are such as might be conferred by the legislature of the said province and not expressly authorized to be executed in any part of the North-West Territories beyond the limits of the said province.

17. Section 93 of *The British North America Act*, 1867, shall apply to the said province, with the substitution for paragraph (1) of the said section 93, of the following paragraph:—

“(1.) Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to separate schools which any class of persons have at the date of the passing of this Act, under the terms of chapters 29 and 30 of the Ordinances of the North-West Territories, passed in the year 1901, or with respect to religious instruction in any public or separate school as provided for in the said ordinance.”

2. In the appropriation by the Legislature or distribution by the Government of the province of any moneys for the support of schools organized and carried on in accordance with the said chapter 29, or any Act passed in amendment thereof or in substitution therefor, there shall be no discrimination against schools of any class described in the said chapter 29.

3. Where the expression “by-law” is employed in paragraph (3) of the said section 93, it shall be held to mean the law as set out in the said chapters 29 and 30; and where the expression “at the Union”, is employed, in the said paragraph (3), it shall be held to mean the date at which this Act comes into force.

18. The following amounts shall be allowed as an annual subsidy to the Province of Alberta, and shall be paid by the Government of Canada, by half-yearly instalments in advance, to the said province, that is to say:—

(a) For the support of the Government and Legislature, fifty thousand dollars;

(b) On an estimated population of two hundred and fifty thousand, at eighty cents per head, two hundred thousand dollars, subject to be increased as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—A census of the said province shall be taken in every fifth year reckoning from the general census of one thousand nine hundred and one, and an approximate estimate of the population shall be made at equal intervals of time between each quinquennial and decennial census; and wherever the population, by any such census or estimate, exceeds two hundred and fifty thousand, which shall be the minimum on which the said allowance shall be calculated, the amount of the said allowance shall be increased accordingly, and so on until the population has reached eight hundred thousand souls.

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19. Inasmuch as the said province is not in debt, it shall be entitled to be paid and to receive from the Government of Canada, by half-yearly payments in advance, an annual sum of four hundred and five thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars, being the equivalent of interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the sum of eight million one hundred and seven thousand five hundred dollars.

20. Inasmuch as the said province will not have the public land as a source of revenue, there shall be paid by Canada to the province by half-yearly payments, in advance, an annual sum based upon the population of the province as from time to time ascertained by the quinquennial census thereof, as follows:

The population of the said province being assumed to be at present two hundred and fifty thousand, the sum payable until such population reaches four hundred thousand, shall be three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars;

Thereafter, until such population reaches eight hundred thousand the sum payable shall be five hundred and sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars;

Thereafter, until such population reaches one million two hundred thousand, the sum payable shall be seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

And thereafter the sum payable shall be one million one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

2. As an additional allowance in lieu of public lands, there shall be paid by Canada to the province annually by half-yearly payments, in advance, for five years from the time this Act comes into force, to provide for the construction of necessary public buildings, the sum of ninety-three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

21. All Crown lands, mines and minerals and royalties incident thereto, and the interest of the Crown in the waters within the province under *The North-West Irrigation Act*, 1898, shall continue to be vested in the Crown and administered by the Government of Canada for the purposes of Canada, subject to the provisions of any Act of the Parliament of Canada with respect to road allowances and roads or trails in force immediately before the coming into force of this Act, which shall apply to the said province with the substitution therein of the said province for the North-West Territories

22. All properties and assets of the North-West Territories shall be divided equally between the said province and the province of Saskatchewan, and the two provinces shall be jointly and equally responsible for all debts and liabilities of the North-West Territories: Provided that, if any difference arises as to the division and adjustment of such properties, assets, debts and liabilities, such difference shall be referred to the arbitration of three arbitrators, one of whom shall be chosen by the

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Lieutenant Governor in Council of each province and the third by the Governor in Council. The selection of such arbitrators shall not be made until the legislatures of the provinces have met, and the arbitrator chosen by Canada shall not be resident of either province.

23. Nothing in this Act shall in any way prejudice or affect the rights or properties of the Hudson's Bay Company as contained in the conditions under which that company surrendered Rupert's Land to the Crown.

24. The powers hereby granted to the said province shall be exercised subject to the provisions of section 16 of the contract set forth in the schedule to chapter 1 of the Statutes of 1881, being an Act respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

25. This Act shall come into force on the first day of September, one thousand nine hundred and five.

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APPENDIX J.

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT, 1867.

30 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 3.

An Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the Government thereof; and for Purposes connected therewith.

[29th March, 1867.]

WHEREAS the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick have expressed their Desire to be federally united into One Dominion under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a Constitution similar in Principle to that of the United Kingdom:

And whereas such a Union would conduce to the Welfare of the Provinces and promote the Interests of the British Empire:

And whereas on the Establishment of the Union by Authority of Parliament it is expedient, not only that the Constitution of the Legislative Authority in the Dominion be provided for, but also that the Nature of the Executive Government therein be declared:

And whereas it is expedient that Provision be made for the eventual admission into the Union of other Parts of British North America:

Be it therefore enacted and declared by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows:

I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be cited as The British North America Act, 1867.

2. The Provisions of this Act referring to Her Majesty the Queen extend also to the Heirs and Successors of Her Majesty, Kings and Queens of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

II.—UNION.

3. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the Advice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, to declare by Proclamation that, on and after a Day therein appointed, not being more than Six Months after the passing of this Act, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, shall form and be one Dominion under the Name of Canada; and on and after that Day those Three Provinces shall form and be One Dominion under that Name accordingly.

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4. The subsequent Provisions of this Act shall, unless it is otherwise expressed or implied, commence and have effect on and after the Union, that is to say, on and after the Day appointed for the Union taking effect in the Queen's Proclamation; and in the same Provisions, unless it is otherwise expressed or implied, the Name Canada shall be taken to mean Canada as constituted under this Act.

5. Canada shall be divided into Four Provinces, named Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

6. The Parts of the Province of Canada (as it exists at the passing of this Act) which formerly constituted respectively the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada shall be deemed to be severed, and shall form two separate Provinces. The Part which formerly constituted the Province of Upper Canada shall constitute the Province of Ontario; and the Part which formerly constituted the Province of Lower Canada shall constitute the Province of Quebec.

7. The Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall have the same Limits as at the passing of this Act.

8. In the general Census of the Population of Canada which is hereby required to be taken in the Year One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and in every Tenth Year thereafter, the respective Populations of the Four Provinces shall be distinguished.

III.—EXECUTIVE POWER.

9. The Executive Government and Authority of and over Canada is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the Queen.

10. The Provisions of this Act referring to the Governor General extend and apply to the Governor General for the Time being of Canada, or other the Chief Executive Officer or Administrator for the Time being carrying on the Government of Canada on behalf and in the Name of the Queen, by whatever Title he is designated.

11. There shall be a Council to aid and advise in the Government of Canada, to be styled the Queen's Privy Council for Canada; and the Persons who are to be Members of that Council shall be from Time to Time chosen and summoned by the Governor General and sworn in as Privy Councillors, and Members thereof may be from Time to Time removed by the Governor General.

12. All Powers, Authorities, and Functions which under any Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the Legislature of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, are at the Union vested in or exercisable by the respective Governors or Lieutenant Governors of those Provinces, with the Advice, or with the Advice and Consent, of the respective Executive Councils

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thereof, or in conjunction with those Councils, or with any Number of Members thereof, or by those Governors or Lieutenant Governors individually, shall, as far as the same continue in existence and capable of being exercised after the Union in relation to the Government of Canada, be vested in and exercisable by the Governor General, with the Advice or with the Advice and Consent of or in conjunction with the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, or any Members thereof, or by the Governor General individually, as the Case requires, subject nevertheless (except with respect to such as exist under Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland) to be abolished or altered by the Parliament of Canada.

13. The Provisions of this Act referring to the Governor General in Council shall be construed as referring to the Governor General acting by and with the Advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

14. It shall be lawful for the Queen, if Her Majesty thinks fit, to authorize the Governor General from Time to Time to appoint any Person or any Persons jointly or severally to be his Deputy or Deputies within any Part or Parts of Canada, and in that Capacity to exercise during the Pleasure of the Governor General such of the Powers, Authorities, and Functions of the Governor General as the Governor General deems it necessary or expedient to assign to him or them, subject to any Limitations or Directions expressed or given by the Queen; but the Appointment of such a Deputy or Deputies shall not affect the Exercise by the Governor General himself of any Power, Authority, or Function.

15. The Command-in-Chief of the Land and Naval Militia, and of all Naval and Military Forces, of and in Canada, is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the Queen.

16. Until the Queen otherwise directs the Seat of Government of Canada shall be Ottawa.

IV.—LEGISLATIVE POWER.

17. There shall be One Parliament for Canada, consisting of the Queen, an Upper House styled the Senate, and the House of Commons.

18. The Privileges, Immunities, and Powers to be held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Senate and by the House of Commons and by the Members thereof respectively shall be such as are from Time to Time defined by Act of the Parliament of Canada, but so that the same shall never exceed those at the passing of this Act held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and by the Members thereof.

19. The Parliament of Canada shall be called together not later than Six Months after the Union.

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20. There shall be a Session of the Parliament of Canada once at least in every Year, so that Twelve Months shall not intervene between the last Sitting of the Parliament in one Session and its first Sitting in the next Session.

The Senate.

21. The Senate shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, consist of Seventy-two Members, who shall be styled Senators.

22. In relation to the Constitution of the Senate, Canada shall be deemed to consist of Three Divisions:

1. Ontario;

2. Quebec;

3. The Maritime Provinces, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; which Three Divisions shall (subject to the Provisions of this Act) be equally represented in the Senate as follows: Ontario by Twenty-four Senators; Quebec by Twenty-four Senators; and the Maritime Provinces by Twenty-four Senators, Twelve thereof representing Nova Scotia, and Twelve thereof representing New Brunswick.

In the Case of Quebec each of the Twenty-four Senators representing that Province shall be appointed for One of the Twenty-four Electoral Divisions of Lower Canada specified in Schedule A to Chapter One of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

23. The Qualifications of a Senator shall be as follows:

(1.) He shall be of the full age of Thirty Years:

(2.) He shall be either a Natural-born Subject of the Queen, or a Subject of the Queen naturalized by an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the Legislature of One of the Provinces of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, before the Union, or of the Parliament of Canada after the Union:

(3.) He shall be legally or equitably seised as of Freehold for his own Use and Benefit of Lands or Tenements held in free and common Socage, or seised or possessed for his own Use and Benefit of Lands or Tenements held in Franc-alleu or in Roture, within the Province for which he is appointed, of the Value of Four thousand Dollars, over and above all Rents, Dues, Debts, Charges, Mortgages, and Incumbrances due or payable out of or charged on or affecting the same:

(4.) His Real and Personal Property shall be together worth Four thousand Dollars over and above his Debts and Liabilities:

(5.) He shall be resident in the Province for which he is appointed:

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(6.) In the case of Quebec he shall have his Real Property Qualification in the Electoral Division for which he is appointed, or shall be resident in that Division.

24. The Governor General shall from Time to Time, in the Queen's Name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada, summon qualified Persons to the Senate; and, subject to the Provisions of this Act, every Person so summoned shall become and be a Member of the Senate and a Senator.

25. Such Persons shall be first summoned to the Senate as the Queen by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual thinks fit to approve, and their Names shall be inserted in the Queen's Proclamation of Union.

26. If at any Time on the Recommendation of the Governor General the Queen thinks fit to direct that Three or Six Members be added to the Senate, the Governor General may by Summons to Three or Six qualified Persons (as the Case may be), representing equally the Three Divisions of Canada, add to the Senate accordingly.

27. In case of such Addition being at any Time made the Governor General shall not summon any Person to the Senate, except on a further like Direction by the Queen on the like Recommendation, until each of the Three Divisions of Canada is represented by Twenty-four Senators and no more.

28. The Number of Senators shall not at any Time exceed Seventy-eight.

29. A Senator shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, hold his Place in the Senate for life.

30. A Senator may by Writing under his Hand addressed to the Governor General resign his Place in the Senate, and thereupon the same shall be vacant.

31. The Place of a Senator shall become vacant in any of the following Cases:—

- (1.) If for Two consecutive Sessions of the Parliament he fails to give his Attendance in the Senate:
- (2.) If he takes an Oath or makes a Declaration or Acknowledgment of Allegiance, Obedience, or Adherence to a Foreign Power, or does an Act whereby he becomes a Subject or Citizen, or entitled to the Rights or Privileges of a Subject or Citizen, of a Foreign Power:
- (3.) If he is adjudged Bankrupt or Insolvent, or applies for the Benefit of any Law relating to Insolvent Debtors, or becomes a public Defaulter:
- (4.) If he is attainted of Treason or convicted of Felony or of any infamous Crime:
- (5.) If he ceases to be qualified in respect of Property or of Residence; provided, that a Senator shall not be deemed to have ceased to be qualified in respect of Residence by reason only of his residing at the Seat of the Government of Canada while holding an Office under that Government requiring his Presence there.

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32. When a Vacancy happens in the Senate by Resignation, Death, or otherwise the Governor General shall by Summons to a fit and qualified Person fill the Vacancy.

33. If any Question arises respecting the Qualification of a Senator or a Vacancy in the Senate the same shall be heard and determined by the Senate.

34. The Governor General may from Time to Time, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada, appoint a Senator to be Speaker of the Senate, and may remove him and appoint another in his stead.

35. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, the Presence of at least Fifteen Senators, including the Speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a Meeting of the Senate for the Exercise of its Powers.

36. Questions arising in the Senate shall be decided by a Majority of Voices, and the Speaker shall in all Cases have a Vote, and when the Voices are equal the Decision shall be deemed to be in the Negative.

The House of Commons.

37. The House of Commons shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, consist of One hundred and eighty-one Members, of whom Eighty-two shall be elected for Ontario, Sixty-five for Quebec, Nineteen for Nova Scotia, and Fifteen for New Brunswick.

38. The Governor General shall from Time to Time, in the Queen's Name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada, summon and call together the House of Commons.

39. A Senator shall not be capable of being elected or of sitting or voting as a Member of the House of Commons.

40. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, shall for the Purposes of the Election of Members to serve in the House of Commons, be divided into Electoral Districts as follows:

1.—ONTARIO.

Ontario shall be divided into the Counties, Ridings of Counties, Cities, Parts of Cities, and Towns enumerated in the First Schedule to this Act, each whereof shall be an Electoral District, each such District as numbered in that Schedule being entitled to return One Member.

2.—QUEBEC.

Quebec shall be divided into Sixty-five Electoral Districts, composed of the Sixty-five Electoral Divisions into which Lower Canada is at the passing of this Act divided under Chapter Two of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Chapter Seventy-

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five of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, and the Act of the Province of Canada of the Twenty-third Year of the Queen, Chapter One, or any other Act amending the same in force at the Union, so that each such Electoral Division shall be for the Purposes of this Act an Electoral District entitled to return One Member.

3.—NOVA SCOTIA.

Each of the Eighteen Counties of Nova Scotia shall be an Electoral District. The County of Halifax shall be entitled to return Two Members, and each of the other Counties One Member.

4.—NEW BRUNSWICK.

Each of the Fourteen Counties into which New Brunswick is divided, including the City and County of St. John, shall be an Electoral District. The City of St. John shall also be a separate Electoral District. Each of those Fifteen Electoral Districts shall be entitled to return One Member.

41. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, all Laws in force in the several Provinces at the Union relative to the following Matters or any of them, namely,—the Qualifications and Disqualifications of Persons to be elected or to sit or vote as Members of the House of Assembly or Legislative Assembly in the several Provinces, the Voters at Elections of such Members, the Oaths to be taken by Voters, the Returning Officers, their Powers and Duties, the Proceedings at Elections, the Periods during which Elections may be continued, the Trial of controverted Elections, and Proceedings incident thereto, the vacating of Seats of Members, and the Execution of new Writs in case of Seats vacated otherwise than by Dissolution,—shall respectively apply to Elections of Members to serve in the House of Commons for the same several Provinces.

Provided that, until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, at any Election for a Member of the House of Commons for the District of Algoma, in addition to Persons qualified by the Law of the Province of Canada to vote, every male British Subject, aged Twenty-one Years or upwards, being a Householder, shall have a Vote.

42. For the First Election of Members to serve in the House of Commons the Governor General shall cause Writs to be issued by such Person, in such Form, and addressed to such Returning Officers as he thinks fit.

The Person issuing Writs under this Section shall have the like Powers as are possessed at the Union by the Officers charged with the issuing of Writs for the Election of Members to serve in the respective House of Assembly or Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick; and the Returning Officers to whom Writs are directed under this Section shall have the like Powers as are possessed at the Union by the Officers charged with the returning of Writs

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for the Election of Members to serve in the same respective House of Assembly or Legislative Assembly.

43. In case a Vacancy in the Representation in the House of Commons of any Electoral District happens before the Meeting of the Parliament, or after the Meeting of the Parliament before Provision is made by the Parliament in this Behalf, the Provisions of the last foregoing Section of this Act shall extend and apply to the issuing and returning of a Writ in respect of such vacant District.

44. The House of Commons on its first assembling after a General Election shall proceed with all practicable Speed to elect One of its Members to be Speaker.

45. In case of a Vacancy happening in the Office of Speaker by Death, Resignation, or otherwise, the House of Commons shall with all practicable Speed proceed to elect another of its Members to be Speaker.

46. The Speaker shall preside at all Meetings of the House of Commons.

47. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, in case of the Absence for any Reason of the Speaker from the Chair of the House of Commons for a period of Forty-eight consecutive Hours, the House may elect another of its Members to act as Speaker, and the Member so elected shall during the Continuance of such Absence of the Speaker have and execute all the Powers, Privileges, and Duties of Speaker.

48. The Presence of at least Twenty Members of the House of Commons shall be necessary to constitute a Meeting of the House for the Exercise of its Powers; and for that Purpose the Speaker shall be reckoned as a Member.

49. Questions arising in the House of Commons shall be decided by a Majority of Voices other than that of the Speaker, and when the Voices are equal, but not otherwise, the Speaker shall have a Vote.

50. Every House of Commons shall continue for Five Years from the Day of the Return of the Writs for choosing the House (subject to be sooner dissolved by the Governor General), and no longer.

51. On the Completion of the Census in the Year One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of each subsequent decennial Census, the Representation of the Four Provinces shall be readjusted by such Authority, in such Manner, and from such Time, as the Parliament of Canada from Time to Time provides, subject and according to the following Rules:

- (1.) Quebec shall have the fixed Number of Sixty-five Members:
- (2.) There shall be assigned to each of the other Provinces such a Number of Members as will bear the same Proportion to the Number of its Population (ascertained at such Census) as the Number Sixty-five bears to the Number of the Population of Quebec (so ascertained):

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- (3.) In the Computation of the Number of Members for a Province a fractional Part not exceeding One Half of the whole Number requisite for entitling the Province to a Member shall be disregarded; but a fractional Part exceeding One Half of that Number shall be equivalent to the whole Number:
- (4.) On any such Re-adjustment the Number of Members for a Province shall not be reduced unless the Proportion which the Number of the Population of the Province bore to the Number of the aggregate Population of Canada at the then last preceding Re-adjustment of the Number of Members for the Province is ascertained at the then latest Census to be diminished by One Twentieth Part or upwards:
- (5.) Such Re-adjustment shall not take effect until the Termination of the then existing Parliament.

52. The Number of Members of the House of Commons may be from Time to Time increased by the Parliament of Canada, provided the proportionate Representation of the Provinces prescribed by this Act is not thereby disturbed.

Money Votes; Royal Assent.

53. Bills for appropriating any Part of the Public Revenue, or for imposing any Tax or Impost, shall originate in the House of Commons.

54. It shall not be lawful for the House of Commons to adopt or pass any Vote, Resolution, Address, or Bill for the Appropriation of any Part of the Public Revenue, or of any Tax or Impost, to any Purpose that has not been first recommended to that House by Message of the Governor General in the Session in which such Vote, Resolution, Address, or Bill is proposed.

55. Where a Bill passed by the Houses of the Parliament is presented to the Governor General for the Queen's Assent, he shall declare, according to his Discretion, but subject to the Provisions of this Act and to Her Majesty's Instructions, either that he assents thereto in the Queen's Name, or that he withholds the Queen's Assent, or that he reserves the Bill for the Signification of the Queen's Pleasure.

56. Where the Governor General assents to a Bill in the Queen's Name, he shall by the first convenient Opportunity send an authentic Copy of the Act to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and if the Queen in Council within Two Years after Receipt thereof by the Secretary of State thinks fit to disallow the Act, such Disallowance (with a Certificate of the Secretary of State of the Day on which the Act was received by him) being signified by the Governor General, by Speech or Message to each of the Houses of the Parliament or by Proclamation, shall annul the Act from and after the Day of such Signification.

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57. A Bill reserved for the Signification of the Queen's Pleasure shall not have any Force unless and until within Two Years from the Day on which it was presented to the Governor General for the Queen's Assent, the Governor General signifies by Speech or Message to each of the Houses of the Parliament or by Proclamation, that it has received the Assent of the Queen in Council.

An Entry of every such Speech, Message, or Proclamation shall be made in the Journal of each House, and a Duplicate thereof duly attested shall be delivered to the proper Officer to be kept among the Records of Canada.

V.—PROVINCIAL CONSTITUTIONS.

Executive Power.

58. For each Province there shall be an Officer, styled the Lieutenant Governor, appointed by the Governor General in Council by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada.

59. A Lieutenant Governor shall hold Office during the Pleasure of the Governor General; but any Lieutenant Governor appointed after the Commencement of the First Session of the Parliament of Canada shall not be removable within Five Years from his Appointment, except for Cause assigned, which shall be communicated to him in Writing within One Month after the Order for his Removal is made, and shall be communicated by Message to the Senate and to the House of Commons within One week thereafter if the Parliament is then sitting, and if not then within One Week after the Commencement of the next Session of the Parliament.

60. The Salaries of the Lieutenant Governors shall be fixed and provided by the Parliament of Canada.

61. Every Lieutenant Governor shall, before assuming the Duties of his Office, make and subscribe before the Governor General or some Person authorized by him, Oaths of Allegiance and Office similar to those taken by the Governor General.

62. The Provisions of this Act referring to the Lieutenant Governor extend and apply to the Lieutenant Governor for the Time being of each Province or other the Chief Executive Officer or Administrator for the Time being carrying on the Government of the Province, by whatever Title he is designated.

63. The Executive Council of Ontario and of Quebec shall be composed of such Persons as the Lieutenant Governor from Time to Time thinks fit, and in the first instance of the following Officers, namely,—the Attorney General, the Secretary and Registrar of the Province, the Treasurer of the Province, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, with in Quebec, the Speaker of the Legislative Council and the Solicitor General.

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64. The Constitution of the Executive Authority in each of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, continue as it exists at the Union until altered under the Authority of this Act.

65. All Powers, Authorities, and Functions which under any Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the Legislature of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, or Canada, were or are before at the Union vested in or exercisable by the respective Governors or Lieutenant Governors of those Provinces, with the Advice or with the Advice and Consent of the respective Executive Councils thereof, or in conjunction with those Councils, or with any Number of Members thereof, or by those Governors or Lieutenant Governors individually, shall, as far as the same are capable of being exercised after the Union in relation to the Government of Ontario and Quebec respectively, be vested in and shall or may be exercised by the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario and Quebec respectively, with the Advice or with the Advice and Consent of or in conjunction with the respective Executive Councils, or any Members thereof, or by the Lieutenant Governor individually, as the Case requires, subject nevertheless (except with respect to such as exist under Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain, or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,) to be abolished or altered by the respective Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec.

66. The Provisions of this Act referring to the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall be construed as referring to the Lieutenant Governor of the Province acting by and with the Advice of the Executive Council thereof.

67. The Governor General in Council may from Time to Time appoint an Administrator to execute the Office and Functions of Lieutenant Governor during his Absence, Illness, or other Inability.

68. Unless and until the Executive Government of any Province otherwise directs with respect to that Province the Seats of Government of the Provinces shall be as follows, namely, —of Ontario, the City of Toronto; of Quebec, the City of Quebec; of Nova Scotia, the City of Halifax; and of New Brunswick, the City of Fredericton.

Legislative Power.

1.—ONTARIO.

69. There shall be a Legislature for Ontario consisting of the Lieutenant Governor and of One House, styled the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

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70. The Legislative Assembly of Ontario shall be composed of Eighty-two Members, to be elected to represent the Eighty-two Electoral Districts set forth in the First Schedule to this Act.

2.—QUEBEC.

71. There shall be a Legislature for Quebec consisting of the Lieutenant Governor and of Two Houses, styled the Legislative Council of Quebec and the Legislative Assembly of Quebec.

72. The Legislative Council of Quebec shall be composed of Twenty-four Members, to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, in the Queen's Name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Quebec, one being appointed to represent each of the Twenty-four Electoral Divisions of Lower Canada in this Act referred to, and each holding Office for the Term of his Life, unless the Legislature of Quebec otherwise provides under the Provisions of this Act.

73. The Qualifications of the Legislative Councillors of Quebec shall be the same as those of the Senators for Quebec.

74. The Place of a Legislative Councillor of Quebec shall become vacant in the Cases, *mutatis mutandis*, in which the Place of Senator becomes vacant.

75. When a Vacancy happens in the Legislative Council of Quebec by Resignation, Death, or otherwise, the Lieutenant Governor, in the Queen's Name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Quebec, shall appoint a fit and qualified Person to fill the Vacancy.

76. If any Question arises respecting the Qualification of a Legislative Councillor of Quebec, or a Vacancy in the Legislative Council of Quebec, the same shall be heard and determined by the Legislative Council.

77. The Lieutenant Governor may from Time to Time, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Quebec, appoint a Member of the Legislative Council of Quebec to be Speaker thereof, and may remove him and appoint another in his stead.

78. Until the Legislature of Quebec otherwise provides, the Presence of at least Ten Members of the Legislative Council, including the Speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a Meeting for the Exercise of its Powers.

79. Questions arising in the Legislative Council of Quebec shall be decided by a Majority of Voices, and the Speaker shall in all Cases have a Vote, and when the Voices are equal the Decision shall be deemed to be in the negative.

80. The Legislative Assembly of Quebec shall be composed of Sixty-five Members, to be elected to represent the Sixty-five Electoral Divisions or Districts of Lower Canada in this Act referred to, subject to Alteration thereof by the Legislature of Quebec: Provided that it shall not be lawful to present to the

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Lieutenant Governor of Quebec for Assent any Bill for altering the Limits of any of the Electoral Divisions or Districts mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Act, unless the Second and Third Readings of such Bill have been passed in the Legislative Assembly with the Concurrence of the Majority of the Members representing all those Electoral Divisions or Districts, and the Assent shall not be given to such Bill unless an Address has been presented by the Legislative Assembly to the Lieutenant Governor stating that it has been so passed.

3.—ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

81. The Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec respectively shall be called together not later than Six Months after the Union.

82. The Lieutenant Governor of Ontario and of Quebec shall from Time to Time, in the Queen's Name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of the Province, summon and call together the Legislative Assembly of the Province.

83. Until the Legislature of Ontario or of Quebec otherwise provides, a Person accepting or holding in Ontario or in Quebec any Office, Commission, or Employment, permanent or temporary, at the Nomination of the Lieutenant Governor, to which an annual Salary, or any Fee, Allowance, Emolument, or profit of any Kind or Amount whatever from the Province is attached, shall not be eligible as a Member of the Legislative Assembly of the respective Province, nor shall he sit or vote as such; but nothing in this Section shall make ineligible any Person being a Member of the Executive Council of the respective Province, or holding any of the following Offices, that is to say, the Offices of Attorney General, Secretary and Registrar of the Province, Treasurer of the Province, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, and in Quebec Solicitor General, or shall disqualify him to sit or vote in the House for which he is elected, provided he is elected while holding such Office.

84. Until the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec respectively otherwise provide, all Laws which at the Union are in force in those Provinces respectively, relative to the following Matters, or any of them, namely,—the Qualifications and Disqualifications of Persons to be elected or to sit or vote as Members of the Assembly of Canada, the Qualifications or Disqualifications of Voters, the Oaths to be taken by Voters, the Returning Officers, their Powers and Duties, the Proceedings at Elections, the Periods during which such Elections may be continued, and the trial of Controverted Elections and the proceedings incident thereto, the vacating of the Seats of Members and the issuing and Execution of new Writs in case of Seats vacated otherwise than by Dissolution,—shall respectively apply to Elections of Members to serve in the respective Legislative Assemblies of Ontario and Quebec.

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Provided that until the Legislature of Ontario otherwise provides, at any Election for a Member of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario for the District of Algoma, in addition to Persons qualified by the Law of the Province of Canada to vote, every male British Subject, aged Twenty-one Years or upwards, being a Householder, shall have a Vote.

85. Every Legislative Assembly of Ontario and every Legislative Assembly of Quebec shall continue for Four Years from the Day of the Return of the Writs for choosing the same (subject nevertheless to either the Legislative Assembly of Ontario or the Legislative Assembly of Quebec being sooner dissolved by the Lieutenant Governor of the Province), and no longer.

86. There shall be a session of the Legislature of Ontario and of that of Quebec once at least in every Year, so that Twelve Months shall not intervene between the last Sitting of the Legislature in each Province in one Session and its first Sitting in the next Session.

87. The following Provisions of this Act respecting the House of Commons of Canada shall extend and apply to the Legislative Assemblies of Ontario and Quebec, that is to say,—the Provisions relating to the Election of a Speaker originally and on Vacancies, the Duties of the Speaker, the absence of the Speaker, the Quorum, and the Mode of voting, as if those Provisions were here re-enacted and made applicable in Terms to each such Legislative Assembly.

4.—NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

88. The Constitution of the Legislature of each of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, continue as it exists at the Union until altered under the Authority of this Act; and the House of Assembly of New Brunswick existing at the passage of this Act shall, unless sooner dissolved, continue for the Period for which it was elected.

5.—ONTARIO, QUEBEC, AND NOVA SCOTIA.

89. Each of the Lieutenant Governors of Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia shall cause Writs to be issued for the First Election of Members of the Legislative Assembly thereof in such Form and by such Person as he thinks fit, and at such Time and addressed to such Returning Officer as the Governor General directs, and so that the First Election of Member of Assembly for any Electoral District or any Subdivision thereof shall be held at the same Time and at the same Places as the Election for a Member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada for that Electoral District.

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6.—THE FOUR PROVINCES.

90. The following Provisions of this Act respecting the Parliament of Canada, namely,—the Provisions relating to Appropriation and Tax Bills, the Recommendation of Money Votes, the Assent to Bills, the Disallowance of Acts, and the Signification of Pleasure on Bills reserved,—shall extend and apply to the Legislatures of the several Provinces as if those Provisions were here re-enacted and made applicable in Terms to the respective Provinces and the Legislatures thereof, with the Substitution of the Lieutenant Governor of the Province for the Governor General, of the Governor General for the Queen and for a Secretary of State, of One Year for Two Years, and of the Province for Canada.

VI.—DISTRIBUTION OF LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

Powers of the Parliament.

91. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate and House of Commons, to make Laws for the Peace, Order, and good Government of Canada, in relation to all Matters not coming within the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces; and for greater Certainty, but not so as to restrict the Generality of the foregoing Terms of this Section, it is hereby declared that (notwithstanding anything in this Act) the exclusive Legislative Authority of the Parliament of Canada extends to all Matters coming within the Classes of Subjects next hereinafter enumerated, that is to say,—

1. The Public Debt and Property.
2. The Regulation of Trade and Commerce.
3. The raising of Money by any Mode or System of Taxation.
4. The borrowing of Money on the Public Credit.
5. Postal Service
6. The Census and Statistics.
7. Militia, Military and Naval Service, and Defence.
8. The fixing of and providing for the Salaries and Allowances of Civil and other Officers of the Government of Canada.
9. Beacons, Buoys, Lighthouses, and Sable Island.
10. Navigation and Shipping.
11. Quarantine and the Establishment and Maintenance of Marine Hospitals.
12. Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries.
13. Ferries between a Province and any British or Foreign Country or between Two Provinces.
14. Currency and Coinage.
15. Banking, Incorporation of Banks, and the Issue of Paper Money.
16. Savings Banks.

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17. Weights and Measures.
18. Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.
19. Interest.
20. Legal Tender.
21. Bankruptcy and Insolvency.
22. Patents of Invention and Discovery.
23. Copyrights.
24. Indians, and Lands reserved for the Indians.
25. Naturalization and Aliens.
26. Marriage and Divorce.
27. The Criminal Law, except the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction, but including the Procedure in Criminal Matters.
28. The Establishment, Maintenance, and Management of Penitentiaries.
29. Such Classes of Subjects as are expressly excepted in the Enumeration of the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces.

And any Matter coming within any of the Classes of Subjects enumerated in this Section shall not be deemed to come within the Class of Matters of a local or private Nature comprised in the Enumeration of the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces.

Exclusive Powers of Provincial Legislatures.

92. In each Province the Legislature may exclusively make Laws in relation to Matters coming within the Classes of Subjects next hereinafter enumerated, that is to say,—

1. The Amendment from Time to Time, notwithstanding anything in this Act, of the Constitution of the Province, except as regards the Office of Lieutenant Governor.
2. Direct Taxation within the Province in order to the Raising of a Revenue for Provincial Purposes.
3. The borrowing of Money on the sole Credit of the Province.
4. The Establishment and Tenure of Provincial Offices and the Appointment and Payment of Provincial Officers.
5. The Management and Sale of the Public Lands belonging to the Province and of the Timber and Wood thereon.
6. The Establishment, Maintenance, and Management of Public and Reformatory Prisons in and for the Province.
7. The Establishment, Maintenance, and Management of Hospitals, Asylums, Charities, and Eleemosynary Institutions in and for the Province, other than Marine Hospitals.
8. Municipal Institutions in the Province.
9. Shop, Saloon, Tavern, Auctioneer, and other Licenses in order to the raising of a Revenue for Provincial, Local, or Municipal Purposes.
10. Local Works and Undertakings other than such as are of the following Classes:—

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- a. Lines of Steam or other Ships, Railways, Canals, Telegraphs, and other Works and Undertakings connecting the Province with any other or others of the Provinces, or extending beyond the Limits of the Province:
 - b. Lines of Steam Ships between the Province and any British or Foreign Country:
 - c. Such Works as, although wholly situate within the Province, are before or after their Execution declared by the Parliament of Canada to be for the general Advantage of Canada or for the Advantage of Two or more of the Provinces.
11. The incorporation of Companies with Provincial Objects.
 12. The Solemnization of Marriage in the Province.
 13. Property and Civil Rights in the Province.
 14. The Administration of Justice in the Province, including the Constitution, Maintenance, and Organization of Provincial Courts, both of Civil and of Criminal Jurisdiction, and including Procedure in Civil Matters in those Courts.
 15. The Imposition of Punishment by Fine, Penalty, or Imprisonment for enforcing any Law of the Province made in relation to any Matter coming within any of the Classes of Subjects enumerated in this Section.
 16. Generally all Matters of a merely local or private Nature in the Province.

Education.

93. In and for each Province the Legislature may exclusively make Laws in relation to Education, subject and according to the following Provisions:—

- (1.) Nothing in any such Law shall prejudicially affect any Right or Privilege with respect to Denominational Schools which any Class of Persons have by Law in the Province at the Union.
- (2.) All the Powers, Privileges, and Duties at the Union by Law conferred and imposed in Upper Canada on the Separate Schools and School Trustees of the Queen's Roman Catholic Subjects shall be and the same are hereby extended to the Dissentient Schools of the Queen's Protestant and Roman Catholic Subjects in Quebec.
- (3.) Where in any Province a System of Separate or Dissentient Schools exists by Law at the Union or is thereafter established by the Legislature of the Province, an Appeal shall lie to the Governor General in Council from any Act or Decision of any Provincial Authority affecting any Right or Privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic Minority of the Queen's Subjects in relation to Education.

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- (4.) In case any such Provincial Law as from Time to Time seems to the Governor General in Council requisite for the due Execution of the Provisions of this Section is not made, or in case any Decision of the Governor General in Council on any Appeal under this Section is not duly executed by the proper Provincial Authority in that Behalf, then and in every such Case, and as far only as the Circumstances of each Case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial Laws for the due Execution of the Provisions of this Section and of any Decision of the Governor General in Council under this Section.

Uniformity of Laws in Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

94. Notwithstanding anything in this Act, the Parliament of Canada may make Provision for the Uniformity of all or any of the Laws relative to Property and Civil Rights in Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and of the Procedure of all or any of the Courts in those Three Provinces, and from and after the passing of any Act in that Behalf the Power of the Parliament of Canada to make Laws in relation to any Matter comprised in any such Act shall, notwithstanding anything in this Act, be unrestricted; but any Act of the Parliament of Canada making Provision for such Uniformity shall not have effect in any Province unless and until it is adopted and enacted as Law by the Legislature thereof.

Agriculture and Immigration.

95. In each Province the Legislature may make Laws in relation to Agriculture in the Province, and to Immigration into the Province; and it is hereby declared that the Parliament of Canada may from Time to Time make Laws in relation to Agriculture in all or any of the Provinces, and to Immigration into all or any of the Provinces; and any Law of the Legislature of a Province relative to Agriculture or to Immigration shall have effect in and for the Province as long and as far only as it is not repugnant to any Act of the Parliament of Canada.

VII.—JUDICATURE.

96. The Governor General shall appoint the Judges of the Superior, District, and County Courts in each Province, except those of the Courts of Probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

97. Until the Laws relative to Property and Civil Rights in Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the Procedure of the Courts in those Provinces, are made uniform, the Judges of the Courts of those Provinces appointed by the Governor General shall be selected from the respective Bars of those Provinces.

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98. The Judges of the Courts of Quebec shall be selected from the Bar of that Province.

99. The Judges of the Superior Courts shall hold office during good Behaviour, but shall be removable by the Governor General on Address of the Senate and House of Commons.

100. The Salaries, Allowances, and Pensions of the Judges of the Superior, District, and County Courts (except the Courts of Probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick), and of the Admiralty Courts in Cases where the Judges thereof are for the Time being paid by Salary, shall be fixed and provided by the Parliament of Canada.

101. The Parliament of Canada may, notwithstanding anything in this Act, from Time to Time, provide for the Constitution, Maintenance, and Organization of a General Court of Appeal for Canada, and for the Establishment of any additional Courts for the better Administration of the Laws of Canada.

VIII.—REVENUES; DEBTS; ASSETS; TAXATION.

102. All Duties and Revenues over which the respective Legislatures of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick before and at the Union had and have Power of Appropriation, except such portions thereof as are by this Act reserved to the respective Legislatures of the Provinces, or are raised by them in accordance with the special Powers conferred on them by this Act, shall form One Consolidated Revenue Fund, to be appropriated for the Public Service of Canada in the Manner and Subject to the Charges in this Act provided.

103. The Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada shall be permanently charged with the Costs, Charges, and Expenses incident to the Collection, Management, and Receipt thereof, and the same shall form the first Charge thereon, subject to be reviewed and audited in such Manner as shall be ordered by the Governor General in Council until the Parliament otherwise provides.

104. The annual Interest of the Public Debts of the several Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick at the Union shall form the Second Charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

105. Unless altered by the Parliament of Canada, the salary of the Governor General shall be Ten thousand Pounds Sterling Money of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, and the same shall form the Third Charge thereon.

106. Subject to the several Payments by this Act charged on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, the same shall be appropriated by the Parliament of Canada for the Public Service.

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107. All Stocks, Cash, Banker's Balances, and Securities for Money belonging to each Province at the time of the Union, except as in this Act mentioned, shall be the Property of Canada, and shall be taken in Reduction of the amount of the respective Debts of the Provinces at the Union.

108. The Public Works and Property of each Province, enumerated in the Third Schedule to this Act, shall be the Property of Canada.

109. All Lands, Mines, Minerals, and Royalties belonging to the several Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick at the Union, and all Sums then due or payable for such Lands, Mines, Minerals, or Royalties, shall belong to the several Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick in which the same are situate or arise, subject to any Trusts existing in respect thereof, and to any Interest other than that of the Province in the same.

110. All Assets connected with such Portions of the Public Debt of each Province as are assumed by that Province shall belong to that Province.

111. Canada shall be liable for the Debts and Liabilities of each Province existing at the Union.

112. Ontario and Quebec conjointly shall be liable to Canada for the amount (if any) by which the Debt of the Province of Canada exceeds at the Union Sixty-two million five hundred thousand dollars, and shall be charged with Interest at the Rate of Five per Centum per Annum thereon.

113. The Assets enumerated in the Fourth Schedule to this Act belonging at the Union to the Province of Canada shall be the Property of Ontario and Quebec conjointly.

114. Nova Scotia shall be liable to Canada for the Amount (if any) by which its Public Debt exceeds at the Union Eight million Dollars, and shall be charged with Interest at the Rate of Five per Centum per Annum thereon.

115. New Brunswick shall be liable to Canada for the Amount (if any) by which its Public Debt exceeds at the Union Seven million Dollars, and shall be charged with Interest at the Rate of Five per Centum per Annum thereon.

116. In case the Public Debts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick do not at the Union amount to Eight million and Seven million Dollars respectively, they shall respectively receive by half-yearly Payments in advance from the Government of Canada Interest at Five per Centum per Annum on the Difference between the actual Amounts of their respective Debts and such stipulated Amounts.

117. The several Provinces shall retain all their respective Public Property not otherwise disposed of in this Act, subject to the Right of Canada to assume any Lands or Public Property required for Fortifications or for the Defence of the Country.

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118. The following Sums shall be paid yearly by Canada to the several Provinces for the Support of their Governments and Legislatures:

	Dollars.
Ontario - - - - -	Eighty thousand
Quebec - - - - -	Seventy thousand
Nova Scotia - - - - -	Sixty thousand
New Brunswick - - - - -	Fifty thousand

Two hundred and sixty thousand;

and an annual Grant in aid of each Province shall be made, equal to Eighty Cents per Head of the Population as ascertained by the Census of One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the Case of Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick by each subsequent Decennial Census until the Population of each of those two Provinces amounts to Four hundred thousand Souls, at which Rate such Grant shall thereafter remain. Such Grants shall be in full Settlement of all future Demands on Canada, and shall be paid half-yearly in advance to each Province; but the Government of Canada shall deduct from such Grants, as against any Province, all Sums chargeable as Interest on the Public Debt of that Province in excess of the several Amounts stipulated in this Act.

119. New Brunswick shall receive by half-yearly Payments in advance from Canada for the Period of Ten years from the Union an additional Allowance of Sixty-three thousand Dollars per Annum; but as long as the Public Debt of that Province remains under Seven million Dollars, a Deduction equal to the Interest at Five per Centum per Annum on such Deficiency shall be made from that Allowance of Sixty-three thousand Dollars.

120. All Payments to be made under this Act, or in discharge of Liabilities created under any Act of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick respectively, and assumed by Canada, shall, until the Parliament of Canada otherwise directs, be made in such Form and Manner as may from Time to Time be ordered by the Governor General in Council.

121. All Articles of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of any one of the Provinces shall, from and after the Union, be admitted free into each of the other Provinces.

122. The Customs and Excise Laws of each Province shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, continue in force until altered by the Parliament of Canada.

123. Where Customs Duties are, at the Union, leviable on any Goods, Wares, or Merchandises in any Two Provinces, those Goods, Wares, and Merchandises may, from and after the Union, be imported from one of those Provinces into the other of them on Proof of Payment of the Customs Duty leviable

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thereon in the Province of Exportation, and on Payment of such further Amount (if any) of Customs Duty as is leviable thereon in the Province of Importation.

124. Nothing in this Act shall affect the Right of New Brunswick to levy the Lumber Dues provided in Chapter Fifteen of Title Three of the Revised Statutes of New Brunswick, or in any Act amending that Act before or after the Union, and not increasing the Amount of such Dues; but the Lumber of any of the Provinces other than New Brunswick shall not be subject to such Dues.

125. No Lands or Property belonging to Canada or any Province shall be liable to Taxation.

126. Such Portions of the Duties and Revenues over which the respective Legislatures of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick had before the Union Power of Appropriation as are by this Act reserved to the respective Governments or Legislatures of the Provinces, and all Duties and Revenues raised by them in accordance with the special Powers conferred upon them by this Act, shall in each Province form One Consolidated Revenue Fund to be appropriated for the Public Service of the Province.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

General.

127. If any Person being at the passing of this Act a Member of the Legislative Council of Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, to whom a Place in the Senate is offered, does not within Thirty Days thereafter, by Writing under his Hand addressed to the Governor General of the Province of Canada or to the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick (as the Case may be), accept the same, he shall be deemed to have declined the same; and any Person who, being at the passing of this Act a Member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, accepts a Place in the Senate shall thereby vacate his Seat in such Legislative Council.

128. Every Member of the Senate or House of Commons of Canada shall before taking his Seat therein take and subscribe before the Governor General or some Person authorized by him, and every Member of a Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly of any Province shall before taking his Seat therein take and subscribe before the Lieutenant Governor of the Province or some Person authorized by him, the Oath of Allegiance contained in the Fifth Schedule to this Act; and every Member of the Senate of Canada and every Member of the Legislative Council of Quebec shall also, before taking his Seat therein, take and subscribe before the Governor General, or some Person authorized by him, the Declaration of Qualification contained in the same Schedule.

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129. Except as otherwise provided by this Act, all Laws in force in Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick at the Union, and all Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, and all legal Commissioners, Powers, and Authorities, and all Officers, Judicial, Administrative, and Ministerial, existing therein at the Union, shall continue in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick respectively, as if the Union had not been made; subject nevertheless (except with respect to such as are enacted by or exist under Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,) to be repealed, abolished, or altered by the Parliament of Canada, or by the Legislature of the respective Province, according to the Authority of the Parliament or of that Legislature under this Act.

130. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, all Officers of the several Provinces having Duties to discharge in relation to Matters other than those coming within the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces shall be Officers of Canada, and shall continue to discharge the Duties of their respective Offices under the same Liabilities, Responsibilities, and Penalties as if the Union had not been made.

131. Until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, the Governor General in Council may from Time to Time appoint such Officers as the Governor General in Council deems necessary or proper for the effectual Execution of this Act.

132. The Parliament and Government of Canada shall have all Powers necessary or proper for performing the Obligations of Canada or of any Province thereof, as Part of the British Empire, towards Foreign Countries arising under Treaties between the Empire and such Foreign Countries.

133. Either the English or the French Language may be used by any Person in the Debates of the Houses of the Parliament of Canada and of the Houses of the Legislature of Quebec; and both those Languages shall be used in the respective Records and Journals of those Houses; and either of those Languages may be used by any Person or in any Pleading or Process in or issuing from any Court of Canada established under this Act, and in or from all or any of the Courts of Quebec.

The Acts of the Parliament of Canada and of the Legislature of Quebec shall be printed and published in both those Languages.

Ontario and Quebec.

134. Until the Legislature of Ontario or of Quebec otherwise provides, the Lieutenant Governors of Ontario and Quebec may each appoint under the Great Seal of the Province the following Officers, to hold Office during Pleasure, that is to say,—the Attorney General, the Secretary and Registrar of the Province, the Treasurer of the Province, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the Commissioner of Agriculture and

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Public Works, and in the Case of Quebec the Solicitor General, and may, by Order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, from Time to Time prescribe the Duties of those Officers and of the several Departments over which they shall preside or to which they shall belong, and of the Officers and Clerks thereof; and may also appoint other and additional Officers to hold Office during Pleasure, and may from Time to Time prescribe the Duties of those Officers, and of the several Departments over which they shall preside or to which they shall belong, and of the Officers and Clerks thereof.

135. Until the Legislature of Ontario or Quebec otherwise provides, all Rights, Powers, Duties, Functions, Responsibilities, or Authorities at the passing of this Act vested in or imposed on the Attorney General, Solicitor General, Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Canada, Minister of Finance, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Commissioner of Public Works, and Minister of Agriculture and Receiver General, by any Law, Statute or Ordinance of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, or Canada, and not repugnant to this Act, shall be vested in or imposed on any Officer to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor for the Discharge of the same or any of them; and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works shall perform the Duties and Functions of the Office of Minister of Agriculture at the passing of this Act imposed by Law of the Province of Canada, as well as those of the Commissioner of Public Works.

136. Until altered by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the Great Seals of Ontario and Quebec respectively shall be the same, or of the same Design, as those used in the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada respectively before their Union as the Province of Canada.

137. The Words "and from thence to the End of the then next ensuing Session of the Legislature," or Words to the same Effect, used in any temporary Act of the Province of Canada not expired before the Union, shall be construed to extend and apply to the next Session of the Parliament of Canada if the Subject Matter of the Act is within the Powers of the same, as defined by this Act, or to the next Sessions of the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec respectively if the Subject Matter of the Act is within the Powers of the same as defined by this Act.

138. From and after the Union the Use of the Words "Upper Canada" instead of "Ontario", or "Lower Canada" instead of "Quebec", in any Deed, Writ, Process, Pleading, Document, Matter, or Thing, shall not invalidate the same.

139. Any Proclamation under the Great Seal of the Province of Canada issued before the Union to take effect at a Time which is subsequent to the Union, whether relating to that Province, or to Upper Canada, or to Lower Canada, and the

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several Matters and Things therein proclaimed shall be and continue of like Force and Effect as if the Union had not been made.

140. Any Proclamation which is authorized by any Act of the Legislature of the Province of Canada to be issued under the Great Seal of the Province of Canada, whether relating to that Province, or to Upper Canada, or to Lower Canada, and which is not issued before the Union, may be issued by the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario or of Quebec, as its Subject Matter requires, under the Great Seal thereof; and from and after the Issue of such Proclamation the same and the several Matters and Things therein proclaimed shall be and continue of the like Force and Effect in Ontario or Quebec as if the Union had not been made.

141. The Penitentiary of the Province of Canada shall, until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, be and continue the Penitentiary of Ontario and of Quebec.

142. The Division and Adjustment of the Debts, Credits, Liabilities, Properties, and Assets of Upper Canada and Lower Canada shall be referred to the Arbitrament of Three Arbitrators, One chosen by the Government of Ontario, One by the Government of Quebec, and One by the Government of Canada; and the Selection of the Arbitrators shall not be made until the Parliament of Canada and the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec have met; and the Arbitrator chosen by the Government of Canada shall not be a Resident either in Ontario or in Quebec.

143. The Governor General in Council may from Time to Time order that such and so many of the Records, Books, and Documents of the Province of Canada as he thinks fit shall be appropriated and delivered either to Ontario or to Quebec, and the same shall thenceforth be the Property of that Province; and any Copy thereof or Extract therefrom, duly certified by the Officer having charge of the Original thereof, shall be admitted as Evidence.

144. The Lieutenant Governor of Quebec may from Time to Time, by Proclamation under the Great Seal of the Province, to take effect from a day to be appointed therein, constitute Townships in those Parts of the Province of Quebec in which Townships are not then already constituted, and fix the Metes and Bounds thereof.

X.—INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

145. Inasmuch as the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick have joined in a Declaration that the Construction of the Intercolonial Railway is essential to the Consolidation of the Union of British North America, and to the Assent thereto of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and have consequently agreed that Provision should be made for

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its immediate Construction by the Government of Canada: Therefore, in order to give effect to that Agreement, it shall be the Duty of the Government and Parliament of Canada to provide for the Commencement within Six Months after the Union, of a Railway connecting the River St. Lawrence with the City of Halifax in Nova Scotia, and for the Construction thereof without Intermission, and the Completion thereof with all practicable Speed.

XI.—ADMISSION OF OTHER COLONIES.

146. It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the Advice of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on Addresses from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada, and from the Houses of the respective Legislatures of the Colonies or Provinces of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia, to admit those Colonies or Provinces, or any of them, into the Union, and on Address from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada to admit Rupert's Land and the North-western Territories, or either of them, into the Union, on such Terms and Conditions in each Case as are in the Addresses expressed and as the Queen thinks fit to approve, subject to the Provisions of this Act; and the Provisions of any Order in Council in that Behalf shall have effect as if they had been enacted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

147. In case of the Admission of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, or either of them, each shall be entitled to a Representation in the Senate of Canada of Four Members, and (notwithstanding anything in this Act) in case of the Admission of Newfoundland the normal Number of Senators shall be Seventy-six and their maximum Number shall be Eighty-two; but Prince Edward Island when admitted shall be deemed to be comprised in the third of the Three Divisions into which Canada is, in relation to the Constitution of the Senate, divided by this Act, and accordingly, after the Admission of Prince Edward Island, whether Newfoundland is admitted or not, the Representation of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in the Senate shall, as Vacancies occur, be reduced from Twelve to Ten Members respectively, and the Representation of each of those Provinces shall not be increased at any Time beyond Ten, except under the Provisions of this Act for the Appointment of Three or Six additional Senators under the Direction of the Queen.

APPENDICES
SCHEDULES.

The FIRST SCHEDULE.

Electoral Districts of Ontario.

A

EXISTING ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.

COUNTIES.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. Prescott. | 6. Carleton. |
| 2. Glengarry. | 7. Prince Edward. |
| 3. Stormont. | 8. Halton. |
| 4. Dundas. | 9. Essex. |
| 5. Russell. | |

RIDINGS OF COUNTIES.

10. North Riding of Lanark.
11. South Riding of Lanark.
12. North Riding of Leeds and North Riding of Grenville.
13. South Riding of Leeds.
14. South Riding of Grenville.
15. East Riding of Northumberland.
16. West Riding of Northumberland (excepting therefrom the Township of South Monaghan).
17. East Riding of Durham.
18. West Riding of Durham.
19. North Riding of Ontario.
20. South Riding of Ontario.
21. East Riding of York.
22. West Riding of York.
23. North Riding of York.
24. North Riding of Wentworth.
25. South Riding of Wentworth.
26. East Riding of Elgin.
27. West Riding of Elgin.
28. North Riding of Waterloo.
29. South Riding of Waterloo.
30. North Riding of Brant.
31. South Riding of Brant.
32. North Riding of Oxford.
33. South Riding of Oxford.
34. East Riding of Middlesex.

APPENDICES

CITIES, PARTS OF CITIES, AND TOWNS.

35. West Toronto.
36. East Toronto.
37. Hamilton.
38. Ottawa.
39. Kingston.
40. London.
41. Town of Brockville, with the Township of Elizabethtown thereto attached.
42. Town of Niagara, with the Township of Niagara, thereto attached.
43. Town of Cornwall, with the Township of Cornwall thereto attached.

B.

NEW ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.

44. The Provisional Judicial District of ALGOMA.

The County of BRUCE, divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the North and South Ridings:—

45. The North Riding of Bruce to consist of the Townships of Bury, Lindsay, Eastnor, Albermarle, Amabel, Arran, Bruce, Elderslie, and Langeen [Saugeen?], and the Village of Southampton.
46. The South Riding of Bruce to consist of the Townships of Kincardine (including the Village of Kincardine), Greenock, Brant, Huron, Kinross [Kinloss?], Culross, and Carriack.

The County of HURON, divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the North and South Ridings:—

47. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Ashfield, Wawanosh, Turnberry, Howick, Morris, Grey, Colborne, Hullett, including the Village of Clinton, and McKillop.
48. The South Riding to consist of the Town of Goderich and the Townships of Goderich, Tuckersmith, Stanley, Hay, Usborne, and Stephen.

The County of MIDDLESEX, divided into Ridings to be called respectively the North, West, and East Ridings:—

49. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of McGillivray and Biddulph (taken from the County of Huron), and Williams East, Williams West, Adelaide, and Lobo.
50. The West Riding to consist of the Townships of Delaware, Carradoc, Metcalfe, Mosa and Ekfrid, and the Village of Strathroy.

[The East Riding to consist of the Townships now embraced therein, and be bounded as it is at present.]

51. The County of LAMBTON to consist of the Township of Bosanquet, Warwick, Plympton, Sarnia, Moore, Enniskillen, and Brooke, and the Town of Sarnia.

APPENDICES

52. The County of KENT to consist of the Townships of Chatham, Dover, East Tilbury, Romney, Raleigh, and Harwich, and the Town of Chatham.

53. The County of BOTHWELL to consist of the Townships of Sombra, Dawn, and Euphemia (taken from the County of Lambton), and the Townships of Zone, Camden with the Gore thereof, Orford, and Howard (taken from the County of Kent).

The County of GREY, divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the South and North Ridings:—

54. The South Riding to consist of the Townships of Bentinck, Glenelg, Artemesia, Osprey, Normanby, Egremont, Proton, and Melancthon.

55. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Collingwood, Euphrasia, Holland, Saint-Vincent, Sydenham, Sullivan, Derby, and Keppel, Sarawak and Brooke, and the Town of Owen Sound.

The County of PERTH, divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the South and North Ridings:—

56. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Wallace, Elma, Logan, Ellice, Mornington, and North Easthope, and the Town of Stratford.

57. The South Riding to consist of the Townships of Blanchard, Downie, South Easthope, Fullerton, Hibbert, and the Villages of Mitchell and Ste. Mary's.

The County of WELLINGTON, divided into Three Ridings, to be called respectively North, South and Centre Ridings:—

58. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Amaranth, Arthur, Luther, Minto, Maryborough, Peel, and the Village of Mount Forest.

59. The Centre Riding to consist of the Townships of Garafraxa, Erin, Eramosa, Nichol, and Pilkington, and the Villages of Fergus and Elora.

60. The South Riding to consist of the Town of Guelph, and the Townships of Guelph and Puslinch.

The County of NORFOLK, divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the South and North Ridings:—

61. The South Riding to consist of the Townships of Charlotteville, Houghton, Walsingham, and Woodhouse, and with the Gore thereof.

62. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Middleton, Townsend, and Windham, and the Town of Simcoe.

63. The County of HALDIMAND to consist of the Townships of Oneida, Seneca, Cayuga North, Cayuga South, Rainham, Walpole, and Dunn.

64. The County of MONCK to consist of the Townships of Canborough and Moulton, and Sherbrooke, and the Village of Dunnville (taken from the County of Haldimand), the Townships of Caister and Gainsborough (taken from the County of Lincoln), and the Townships of Pelham and Wainfleet (taken from the County of Welland).

APPENDICES

65. The County of LINCOLN to consist of the Townships of Clinton, Grantham, Grimsby, and Louth, and the Town of St. Catharines.
66. The County of WELLAND to consist of the Townships of Bertie, Crowland, Humberstone, Stamford, Thorold, and Willoughby, and the Villages of Chippewa, Clifton, Fort Erie, Thorold, and Welland.
67. The County of PEEL to consist of the Townships of Chinguacousy, Toronto, and the Gore of Toronto, and the Villages of Brampton and Streetsville.
68. The County of CARDWELL to consist of the Townships of Albion and Caledon (taken from the County of Peel), and the Townships of Adjala and Mono (taken from the County of Simcoe).

The County of SIMCOE, divided into two Ridings, to be called respectively the South and North Ridings:—

69. The South Riding to consist of the Townships of West Gwillimbury, Tecumseth, Innisfil, Essa, Tossorontio, Mulmur, and the Village of Bradford.
70. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Notawasaga, Sunnidale, Vespra, Flos, Oro, Medonte, Orillia and Matchedash, Tiny and Tay, Balaklava and Robinson, and the Towns of Barrie and Collingwood.

The County of VICTORIA, divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the South and North Ridings:—

71. The South Riding to consist of the Townships of Ops, Mariposa, Emily, Verulam, and the Town of Lindsay.
72. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Anson, Bexley, Carden, Dalton, Digsby, Eldon, Fenelon, Hindon, Laxton, Lutterworth, Macaulay and Draper, Somerville, and Morrison, Muskoka, Monck and Watt (taken from the County of Simcoe), and any other surveyed Townships lying to the North of the said North Riding.

The County of PETERBOROUGH, divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the West and East Ridings:—

73. The West Riding to consist of the Townships of South Monaghan (taken from the County of Northumberland), North Monaghan, Smith, and Ennismore, and the Town of Peterborough.
74. The East Riding to consist of the Townships of Asphodel, Belmont and Methuen, Douro, Dummer, Galway, Harvey, Minden, Stanhope and Dysart, Otonabee, and Snowden, and the Village of Ashburnham, and any other surveyed Townships lying to the North of the said East Riding.

The County of HASTINGS, divided into Three Ridings, to be called respectively the West, East and North Ridings:—

75. The West Riding to consist of the Town of Belleville, the Township of Sidney, and the Village of Trenton.
76. The East Riding to consist of the Townships of Thurlow, Tyendinaga, and Hungerford.

APPENDICES

77. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Rawdon, Huntingdon, Madoc, Elzevir, Tudor, Marmora, and Lake and the Village of Stirling and any other surveyed Townships lying to the North of the said North Riding.
 78. The County of LENNOX, to consist of the Townships of Richmond, Adolphustown, North Fredericksburgh, South Fredericksburgh, Ernest Town and Amherst Island, and the Village of Napanee.
 79. The County of ADDINGTON to consist of the Townships of Camden, Portland, Sheffield, Hinchinbrooke, Kaladar, Kennebec, Olden, Oso, Anglesca, Barrie, Clarendon, Palmerston, Effingham, Abinger, Miller, Canonto, Denbigh, Loughborough, and Bedford.
 80. The County of FRONTENAC to consist of the Townships of Kingston, Wolfe Island, Pittsburg, and Howe Island, and Storrington.
- The County of RENFREW, divided into Two Ridings, to be called respectively the South and North Ridings:—
81. The South Riding to consist of the Townships of McNab, Bagot, Blithfield, Brougham, Horton, Admaston, Grattan, Matawatchan, Griffith, Lyndoch, Raglan, Radcliffe, Brudenell, Sebastopol, and the Villages of Arnprior and Renfrew.
 82. The North Riding to consist of the Townships of Ross, Bromley, Westmeath, Stafford, Pembroke, Wilberforce, Alice, Petewawa, Buchanan, South Algona, North Algona, Fraser, McKay, Wylie, Rolph, Head, Maria, Clara, Haggerty, Sherwood, Burns, and Richards, and any other surveyed Townships lying North-westerly of the said North Riding.

Every Town and incorporated Village existing at the Union, not especially mentioned in this Schedule, is to be taken as Part of the County or Riding within which it is locally situate.

The SECOND SCHEDULE.

Electoral Districts of Quebec specially fixed.

COUNTIES OF—

Pontiac. Ottawa. Argenteuil. Huntingdon.	Missisquoi. Brome. Shefford. Stanstead.	Compton. Wolfe and Rich- mond. Megantic.
Town of Sherbrooke.		

APPENDICES

The THIRD SCHEDULE.

Provincial Public Works and Property to be the Property of Canada.

1. Canals, with Lands and Water Power connected therewith.
2. Public Harbours.
3. Lighthouses and Piers, and Sable Island.
4. Steamboats, Dredges, and Public Vessels.
5. Rivers and Lake Improvements.
6. Railways and Railway Stocks, Mortgages, and other Debts due by Railway Companies.
7. Military Roads.
8. Custom Houses, Post Offices, and all other Public Buildings, except such as the Government of Canada appropriate for the Use of the Provincial Legislatures and Governments.
9. Property transferred by the Imperial Government, and known as Ordnance Property.
10. Armouries, Drill Sheds, Military Clothing, and Munitions of War, and Lands set apart for general Public Purposes.

The FOURTH SCHEDULE.

Assets to be the Property of Ontario and Quebec conjointly.

Upper Canada Building Fund.
 Lunatic Asylums.
 Normal School.
 Court Houses
 in
 Aylmer, } Lower Canada.
 Montreal,
 Kamouraska, }
 Law Society, Upper Canada.
 Montreal Turnpike Trust.
 University Permanent Fund.
 Royal Institution.
 Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, Upper Canada.
 Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, Lower Canada.
 Agricultural Society, Upper Canada.
 Lower Canada Legislative Grant.
 Quebec Fire Loan.
 Tamisconata [Temiscouata?] Advance Account.
 Quebec Turnpike Trust.
 Education—East.
 Building and Jury Fund, Lower Canada.
 Municipalities Fund.
 Lower Canada Superior Education Income Fund.

APPENDICES

The FIFTH SCHEDULE.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

I, A. B., do swear, That I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Note.—The Name of the King or Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the time being is to be substituted from Time to Time, with Proper Terms of Reference thereto.

DECLARATION OF QUALIFICATION.

I, A. B., do declare and testify, That I am by Law duly qualified to be appointed a Member of the Senate of Canada [or as the Case may be], and that I am legally or equitably seised as of Freehold for my own Use and Benefit of Lands or Tenements held in Free and Common Socage [or seised or possessed for my own Use and Benefit of Lands or Tenements held in Franc-alieu or in Roture (as the Case may be),] in the Province of Nova Scotia [or as the Case may be] of the Value of Four thousand Dollars over and above all Rents, Dues, Debts, Mortgages, Charges and Incumbrances due or payable out of or charged on or affecting the same, and that I have not collusively or colourably obtained a Title to or become possessed of the said Lands and Tenements or any Part thereof for the Purpose of enabling me to become a Member of the Senate of Canada [or as the Case may be], and that my Real and Personal Property are together worth Four thousand Dollars over and above my Debts and Liabilities.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX K.

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT, 1871

34-35 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 28.

An Act respecting the establishment of Provinces in the Dominion of Canada.

[29th June, 1871.]

WHEREAS doubts have been entertained respecting the powers of the Parliament of Canada to establish Provinces in Territories admitted, or which may hereafter be admitted, into the Dominion of Canada, and to provide for the representation of such Provinces in the said Parliament, and it is expedient to remove such doubts, and to vest such powers in the said Parliament:

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited for all purposes as "The British North America Act, 1871."

2. The Parliament of Canada may from time to time establish new Provinces in any territories forming for the time being part of the Dominion of Canada, but not included in any Province thereof, and may, at the time of such establishment, make provision for the constitution and administration of any such Province, and for the passing of laws for the peace, order, and good government of such Province, and for its representation in the said Parliament.

3. The Parliament of Canada may from time to time, with the consent of the Legislature of any Province of the said Dominion, increase, diminish, or otherwise alter the limits of such Province, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed to by the said Legislature, and may, with the like consent, make provision respecting the effect and operation of any such increase or diminution or alteration of territory in relation to any Province affected thereby.

4. The Parliament of Canada may from time to time make provision for the administration, peace, order, and good government of any territory not for the time being included in any Province.

5. The following Acts passed by the said Parliament of Canada, and intituled respectively,—“An Act for the temporary government of Rupert's Land and the North Western Territory “when united with Canada”; and “An Act to amend and

APPENDICES

"continue the Act thirty-two and thirty-three Victoria, chapter "three and to establish and provide for the government of "the Province of Manitoba," shall be and be deemed to have been valid and effectual for all purposes whatsoever from the date at which they respectively received the assent, in the Queen's name, of the Governor General of the said Dominion of Canada.

6. Except as provided by the third section of this Act, it shall not be competent for the Parliament of Canada to alter the provisions of the last-mentioned Act of the said Parliament in so far as it relates to the Province of Manitoba, or of any other Act hereafter establishing new Provinces in the said Dominion, subject always to the right of the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba to alter from time to time the provisions of any law respecting the qualification of electors and members of the Legislative Assembly, and to make laws respecting elections in the said Province.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX L.

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT, 1886

49-50 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 35.

An Act respecting the Representation in the Parliament of Canada of Territories which for the time being form part of the Dominion of Canada, but are not included in any Province.

[25th June, 1886.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to empower the Parliament of Canada to provide for the representation in the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, or either of them, of any territory which for the time being forms part of the Dominion of Canada, but is not included in any province:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. The Parliament of Canada may from time to time make provision for the representation in the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, or in either of them, of any territories which for the time being form part of the Dominion of Canada, but are not included in any province thereof.

2. Any Act passed by the Parliament of Canada before the passing of this Act for the purpose mentioned in this Act shall, if not disallowed by the Queen, be, and shall be deemed to have been, valid and effectual from the date at which it received the assent in Her Majesty's name, of the Governor-General of Canada.

It is hereby declared that any Act passed by the Parliament of Canada, whether before or after the passing of this Act, for the purpose mentioned in this Act or in the British North America Act, 1871, has effect, notwithstanding anything in the British North America Act, 1867, and the number of Senators or the number of Members of the House of Commons specified in the last-mentioned Act is increased by the number of Senators or of Members, as the case may be, provided by any such Act of the Parliament of Canada for the representation of any provinces or territories of Canada.

3. This Act may be cited as the British North America Act, 1886.

This Act and the British North America Act, 1867, and the British North America Act, 1871, shall be construed together and may be cited together as the British North America Acts 1867 to 1886.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX M.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT, 1907

7 EDWARD VII.

CHAPTER 11.

An Act to make further provision with respect to the sums to be paid by Canada to the several Provinces of the Dominion.

[9th August, 1907.]

WHEREAS an address has been presented to His Majesty by the Senate and Commons of Canada in the terms, set forth in the schedule to this Act:

Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1.—(1.) The following grants shall be made yearly by Canada to every province, which at the commencement of this Act is a province of the Dominion, for its local purposes and the support of its Government and Legislature:—

(a) A fixed grant—

where the population of the province is under one hundred and fifty thousand, of one hundred thousand dollars;

where the population of the province is one hundred and fifty thousand, but does not exceed two hundred thousand, of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

where the population of the province is two hundred thousand, but does not exceed four hundred thousand, of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars;

where the population of the province is four hundred thousand, but does not exceed eight hundred thousand, of one hundred and ninety thousand dollars;

where the population of the province is eight hundred thousand, but does not exceed one million five hundred thousand, of two hundred and twenty thousand dollars;

where the population of the province exceeds one million five hundred thousand, of two hundred and forty thousand dollars; and

(b) Subject to the special provisions of this Act as to the provinces of British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, a grant at the rate of eighty cents per head of the population of the province up to the number of two million five hundred thousand, and at the rate of sixty cents per head of so much of the population as exceeds that number.

APPENDICES

(2) An additional grant of one hundred thousand dollars shall be made yearly to the Province of British Columbia for a period of ten years from the commencement of this Act.

(3) The population of a province shall be ascertained from time to time in the case of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta respectively by the last quinquennial census or statutory estimate of population made under the Acts establishing those provinces or any other Act of the Parliament of Canada making provision for the purpose, and in the case of any other province by the last decennial census for the time being.

(4) The grants payable under this Act shall be paid half-yearly in advance to each province.

(5) The grants payable under this Act shall be substituted for the grants or subsidies (in this Act referred to as existing grants) payable for the like purposes at the commencement of this Act to the several provinces of the Dominion under the provisions of section one hundred and eighteen of the British North America Act, 1867, or of any Order in Council establishing a province, or of any Act of the Parliament of Canada containing directions for the payment of any such grant or subsidy, and those provisions shall cease to have effect.

(6) The Government of Canada shall have the same power of deducting sums charged against a province on account of the interest on public debt in the case of the grant payable under this Act to the province as they have in the case of the existing grant.

(7) Nothing in this Act shall affect the obligation of the Government of Canada to pay to any province any grant which is payable to that province, other than the existing grant for which the grant under this Act is substituted.

(8) In the case of the provinces of British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, the amount paid on account of the grant payable per head of the population to the provinces under this Act shall not at any time be less than the amount of the corresponding grant payable at the commencement of this Act; and if it is found on any decennial census that the population of the province has decreased since the last decennial census, the amount paid on account of the grant shall not be decreased below the amount then payable, notwithstanding the decrease of the population.

2. This Act may be cited as the British North America Act, 1907, and shall take effect as from the first day of July, nineteen hundred and seven.

APPENDICES

SCHEDULE.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate and Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty for the purpose of representing that it is expedient to amend the scale of payments authorized under section 118 of the Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, commonly called the British North America Act, 1867, or by or under any terms or conditions upon which any other provinces were admitted to the Union, to be made by Canada to the several provinces of the Dominion for the support of their Governments and Legislatures by providing that—

A. Instead of the amounts now payable, the sums hereafter payable yearly by Canada to the several provinces for the support of their Governments and Legislatures be according to population, and as follows:—

- (a) Where the population of the province is under 150,000, \$100,000.
- (b) Where the population of the province is 150,000, but does not exceed 200,000, \$150,000;
- (c) Where the population of the province is 200,000, but does not exceed 400,000, \$180,000;
- (d) Where the population of the province is 400,000, but does not exceed 800,000, \$190,000;
- (e) Where the population of the province is 800,000, but does not exceed 1,500,000, \$220,000;
- (f) Where the population of the province exceeds 1,500,000, \$240,000.

B. Instead of an annual grant per head of population now allowed, the annual payment hereafter be at the same rate of eighty cents per head, but on the population of each province, as ascertained from time to time by the last decennial census, or in the case of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta respectively, by the last quinquennial census or statutory estimate, until such population exceeds 2,500,000, and at the rate of sixty cents per head for so much of said population as may exceed 2,500,000.

C. An additional allowance to the extent of one hundred thousand dollars annually be paid for ten years to the province of British Columbia.

D. Nothing herein contained shall in any way supersede or affect the terms special to any particular province upon which such province became part of the Dominion of Canada, or the right of any province to the payment of any special grant heretofore made by the Parliament of Canada to any province for any special purpose in such grant expressed.

APPENDICES

We pray that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased to cause a measure to be laid before the Imperial Parliament at its present Session repealing the provisions of section 118 of the British North America Act, 1867, aforesaid, and substituting therefor the scale of payments above set forth, which shall be a final and unalterable settlement of the amounts to be paid yearly to the several provinces of the Dominion for the local purposes, and the support of their Governments and Legislatures.

Such grants shall be paid half-yearly in advance to each province, but the Government of Canada shall deduct from such grants as against any province all sums chargeable as interest on the public debt of that province in excess of the several amounts stipulated in the said Act.

All of which we humbly pray Your Majesty to take into your favourable and gracious consideration.

(Signed) R. DANDURAND,

Speaker of the Senate.

(Signed) R. F. SUTHERLAND,

Speaker of the House of Commons.

Senate and House of Commons,

Ottawa, Canada

26th April, 1907.

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